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Vol II No 171 *4 September 1985*

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SPEECHES AT NONPROLIFERATION TREATY SESSION CITED

USSR, U.S. Envoys

AU301202 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[CTK Geneva dispatch: "USSR Moratorium -- the Foundation of Success in Negotiations; the Conference on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms Continues in Geneva"]

[Text] The third conference on the implementation of the treaty on nuclear arms nonproliferation continued yesterday in Geneva with a general debate. The first to speak at the morning session were the representatives of the USSR and the United States.

Andranik Petroniants, chairman of the USSR's State Committee for the Use of Nuclear Energy, called the prevention of a further dissemination of nuclear arms an important part of the fight to avert the danger of a nuclear war and a factor in preserving international stability. Since the last conference in 1980, the worldwide validity of the treaty has increased further, as 16 additional states have joined the treaty. To this day, 130 states have ratified the treaty.

Kenneth Adelman, head of the U.S. delegation and director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, read President Ronald Reagan's message. In it the President called the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear arms a historic achievement and a landmark in the effort to prevent the further dissemination of nuclear arms. He even said that the main U.S. goal is to substantially limit nuclear arms and to rid the world of the nuclear threat. However, the message did not reveal which specific steps the United States intends to undertake to achieve this end. The message also failed to mention the U.S. Government's negative attitude to the USSR's peace initiatives.

GDR's Florin

LD301628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Geneva, 30 Aug (ADN) -- At the conference plenum in Geneva on Friday, Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister, said: by its participation in the third conference examining the manner of operation of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the GDR wishes to contribute toward strengthening this treaty in a comprehensive way and achieving its universality. When the treaty was presented for signing 17 years ago, the GDR was one of the first states to accede to it without reservations. In that way the GDR stressed its firm desire to do everything to remove the danger of a nuclear war.

The majority of the states have agreed that the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons has significantly helped to prevent new states from acquiring nuclear weapons. In this respect it is a reliable factor for international and regional security that one cannot imagine being without. On this basis it was possible after 1968 to accept a series of further agreements on arms limitation and disarmament.

Today the treaty is the most universal agreement on arms limitation, Peter Florin noted. Its fundamental requirements have become fixed norms of international relations, which to a considerable degree stimulate cooperation between states on the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy. All this speaks of the effectiveness of the treaty.

The GDR will strongly advocate that this important agreement be neither revised nor put into question. The GDR consistently supports the fulfillment of all its obligations, including those to conduct negotiations in the spirit of goodwill on effective measures toward limiting nuclear armaments and toward disarmament.

The GDR spokesman described the prevention of an arms race in space as one of the current urgent questions. A militarization of space would damn the efforts toward arms limitation on earth to failure and bring about an arms race in all directions. Peace in space and peace on earth are the aims of the GDR. For that reason the USSR's initiative on international cooperation towards the peaceful exploitation of space received the full support of the GDR.

Together with the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR has submitted a comprehensive program toward reducing the danger of nuclear war. This centers on the prevention of an arms race in space, not being the first to use nuclear weapons, a freeze on stocks of these weapons and their reduction up to their complete destruction, as well as an end to all nuclear tests.

A complete ban on nuclear tests would clamp down on the further spreading of nuclear weapons and their qualitative improvement. In this connection the GDR deputy foreign minister paid tribute to the constructive role of the USSR, which is the only state in possession of nuclear weapons to consistently support the rapid realization of a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear tests. The decision to stop all nuclear explosions after 6 August 1985 attests to this. It would further the cause of non-proliferation, Peter Florin said, if the United States and other nuclear powers join this bold step.

Hungary's Horn

AU031323 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 85 p 1

[MTI report: It Is Possible To Strengthen Cooperation Between States]

[Text] The Hungarian Envoy's Speech at the Nonproliferation Conference in Geneva

On Friday the political debate resumed at the Geneva conference on the nonproliferation treaty. Gyula Horn, leader of the Hungarian delegation, also spoke.

At the conference the general debate is expected to end by next week and be followed by the work of three specialized committees. One group will examine the issues of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament, international peace, and security; another committee group will analyze the questions of supervising the treaty and the nuclear-free zone; and the third group will deal with the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

This world conference -- the third to deal with the treaty signed in 1970 -- will probably end on 24 September.

Carl Levin, U.S. senator, who is an observer at the conference on behalf of the responsible Senate committee said: "The United States must negotiate on the total ban of nuclear weapons.

The democratic politician pointed out that the fact his country is not prepared to negotiate makes him take a defensive position, although Washington's allies also urge negotiations and agreement with the USSR on stopping all nuclear tests. The senator said that the majority of the U.S. Senate has voted to resume the negotiations and the great majority of the U.S. allies wish the same and this is clearly evidenced at the Geneva talks.

Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, speaking on Friday, said that since the last conference, during the past 5 years, the achievements of detente have often been endangered, and dangerous tensions have developed in the relationship of certain countries. He expressed the view of the Hungarian Government, which states that there is a realistic possibility of changing the unfavorable turn of international events and strengthening cooperation and mutual understanding between states. The prerequisite of this is to maintain contacts, to utilize all possible opportunities for extending and improving mutually advantageous relations, and most of all to demonstrate a political will on effectively solving problems.

Gyula Horn stressed that it is very important to extend in a wider sense the important role of the conference: With its efficiency and its progressive [eloremutato] examination of the great significance borne by the nonproliferation issues, the conference should demonstrate a constructive contribution to curbing the arms race, to the efforts aimed at substantial progress in the field of disarmament, and to the general improvement of the international atmosphere. Gyula Horn confirmed the Hungarian Government's commitment in support of the principles and aims of the nonproliferation treaty and in fulfilling the country's tasks accepted in the treaty.

Gyula Horn stressed that the basic idea of the nonproliferation treaty is to prevent the dangers of nuclear war. He attributed important roles to fulfilling the commitments accepted by the states approving the treaty, according to which commitments the signatory states will enter negotiations in good faith to try to end the nuclear arms race as soon as possible and to implement effective measures aimed at nuclear disarmament. Results achieved so far were considered by Gyula Horn to be insufficient. Due to the spirit of the treaty, he considered it a justified claim to ask all nuclear powers to renounce being the first to use nuclear weapons. He said that forcing a new round in the arms race, extending it to other territories, especially that of space, and striving for superior strength by certain military groups oppose the letter and spirit of the treaty. Gyula Horn greeted the constructive initiatives of the USSR and its decision to unilaterally suspend its nuclear explosions.

Gyula Horn also spoke on the question of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. He emphasized that peaceful nuclear activities have become part of our everyday life. The significant development in Hungary's industrial branches producing energetics equipment and certain nuclear equipment makes us more interested in the further development of cooperation in nuclear technology on an international level and we are also interested in seeing that the international trade of fissionable materials and nuclear equipment be carried out in harmony with the rules and aims of the nonproliferation treaty and system. Finally, the leader of the Hungarian delegation evaluated positively the wide range of activities carried out by the Vienna-based IAEA.

Gyula Horn returned to Hungary on Friday evening.

More on Horn Statement

LD301251 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] In the Hungarian Government's opinion, one of the most important results of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is that no new nuclear power has emerged on the international scene. Gyula Horn, Foreign Affairs Ministry state secretary and head of the Hungarian delegation participating in the Geneva conference examining the implementation of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, has simultaneously expressed his anxiety regarding the lenient attitude displayed by some countries towards the armament endeavors of certain states.

PPR's Jaroszek

AU311115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP, Geneva -- PAP Correspondent Edward Dylawerski reports that Henryk Jaroszek, vice minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Polish delegation to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT] conference in Geneva, spoke at the 29 August session of the conference.

H. Jaroszek stressed the importance of the NPT as a factor in curtailing the danger of a nuclear conflict, in strengthening the world's strategic stability, and in favoring the development of international cooperation on peacefully exploiting nuclear power.

H. Jaroszek said that the system of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons should be strengthened and made universal and that it should include countries that have developed nuclear potentials but that are not signatories to the treaty. In this connection he said that it is necessary to improve and spread the system of IAEA safeguards, which ensure that countries exploit nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

Noting the connection between the successful implementation of the NPT and progress in halting the nuclear arms race, H. Jaroszek stressed the great importance of the moratorium announced by CPSU General Secretary M. Gorbachev on 29 July on all nuclear tests, because it is a crucial factor in strengthening the NPT system. The PPR Government, he said, supports fully and resolutely this important initiative, which, if backed by the United States and other nuclear powers, would pave the road to a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests, which the international public has been demanding for a long time now.

Referring to the present Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on reductions in nuclear armaments and preventing space militarization and on the coming meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, H. Jaroszek recalled the following words spoken by PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski: "We welcome the announcement that the Soviet and American leaders are going to meet. It is our wish that this meeting fulfills the hopes attached to it by nations."

H. Jaroszek also discussed the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on preventing nuclear war, halting the arms race, taking specific disarmament measures, and strengthening peace and international security. He stressed the PPR's cooperation with the nonaligned countries in this regard at the UN forum and the Geneva disarmament conference.

Confirming Poland's consistent activities in favor of peace, detente, and a reduced threat of nuclear war, H. Jaroszek recalled a number of Polish initiatives, beginning with that made at the United Nations in 1946 in connection with using nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes and with banning nuclear weapons from the arsenal of UN countries. He stressed the continuing topicality of the idea of atom-free zones, which Poland proposed in the 1957 Rapacki Plan. The fulfillment of this idea in some regions of the world will help strengthen the NPT system, he said.

H. Jaroszek also discussed Poland's active participation in international cooperation in favor of using nuclear energy peacefully. Noting that Poland is interested in the development of nuclear energy as one of the main sources of energy, he stressed that Poland fully understands and supports the interest in such cooperation shown by developing countries that are NPT signatories.

H. Jaroszek said that Poland was ready to actively cooperate in the work of the NPT conference to devise measures aimed at strengthening the treaty and the NPT system. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that a constructive course and positive results of the third review conference will help to strengthen peace and trust among nations, and prevent a threat of nuclear war. This is mankind's overriding aim at present, he said.

ALIA ADDRESSES COOPERATIVISTS, MINERS, FARMERS

Vithkuq Tour

AU290935 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 29 Aug 85

["Manifestation of the Profound Love for the Party and the Steel Party-People Unity -- Enthusiastic Meeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia With the People in Vithkuq" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 29 (ATA) -- Vithkuq was in a festivity yesterday. Hundreds of cooperativists from the nearby zones joined the Vithkuq inhabitants in their joy. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia came among these brave, patriotic and industrious people on August 28, before noon. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava and other comrades.

At the beginning Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the museum of the village. He stops in front of the stands with documents, photos and different materials which reflect the history of the village Vithkuq from antiquity to nowadays. In the fiery days of the antifascist national liberation war Vithkuq became an important base of the party where the legendary commander Comrade Enver Hoxha and the general staff stayed and led the war for a period of time.

"You have a great glorious history and it is good of you to keep such documents Comrade Ramiz Alia says to the leading cadres of the economy and the working people of the museum. [no closing quotes as received]

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with leading cadres of the party organizations of the power and economy of the mountainous cooperatives. They inform Comrade Ramiz Alia of the work and the remarkable achievements in the economy in all the fields of life.

The chairman of the agricultural cooperative of Bozdovec spoke of successes of this economy of livestock direction, as well as of the great possibilities existing for the further growth of the number of smaller cattle and increase of the yields.

This year, successes were also scored by the agricultural cooperative of Mocan which overfulfilled the plan of production of wheat, rye and barley. The production of milk for this period has been also overfulfilled.

In the mean time, thousands of people are gathered in the center of the village. The people manifest powerfully their profound love for the party and the steel unity round its central committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Amidst that great enthusiasm a warm conversation begins.

"Your visit, Comrade Ramiz, is a great joy and honour for the entire people of Vithkuq," the chairman of the agricultural cooperative of Vithkuq said.

Then he spoke of the great work of the cooperativists for the growth of production, the consolidation of the economy and the elevation of the wellbeing.

The secretary of the party bureau of the cooperative of Trebicka Namik Hajro spoke of the great and incomparable transformations made in the villages of this economy in the years of the people's power. Amidst the applauses and enthusiastic cheers of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

After speaking of the contribution of the people of Vithkuq and other nearby zones to all the stages of our national history, Comrade Ramiz Alia evaluated especially their determination and sacrifices in the glorious epopee of the national liberation war. "Also in the socialist construction of the country, the inhabitants of Vithkuq," he said, "have been and are closely linked with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. This is the corner stone of the all-round victories you have achieved in the development of the economy, education, culture and the mode of living. Like in all the country, here in the mountains, the people themselves have changed first of all, they are more learned, healthier, more cultured and with a loftier socialist consciousness. Everything in our country is created by the people, under the leadership of the party, and belongs to the people. Industry and agriculture, education and culture serve directly all the working people, in the city and countryside, in the plains and mountains, in the south and the north. This is socialism in action, socialism we are building and safeguarding self-reliantly.

"Changes that bear no comparison with the past have taken place in your region like throughout the country," said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on. "The schools, hearths of culture, museums hospitals, trade network, Gjanc reservoir, which is the biggest irrigation project for the mountain areas of the country, the copper mine in Rahova, and ore enriching plant, hundreds of boys and girls who have acquired secondary and higher education and work in all the villages testify to that vigorous development that such a mountainous area as yours is undergoing. These are victories of socialism, of the self-denying work of the people.

"The agrarian policy of the party has aimed at and made possible the development of agriculture and the appropriate inhabitants of the highland areas. This line has been and is in the interest of the peasantry itself, it serves the progress of the entire country on the road of socialism and the strengthening of the defence of the homeland. We witness this great truth in your region, too.

"In the future, the party," said Comrade Ramiz Alia in conclusion, "will make all out efforts to support and assist you even more in your work in agriculture and other directions. By programming the steps towards a faster intensification of lowland areas, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out at the 8th congress, in the future, too, the party will devote great attention to the development and consolidation of the mountainous cooperatives. Here lives a great part of the population and lies a considerable area of arable land. The speeding-up of intensification of agriculture in the plains will create greater material and financial possibilities for the state to make investments and provide greater help for the population in these areas. The great possibilities created by the society and your work will be materialized in the tasks of the new five year plan which will increase the strength and prosperity of our socialist homeland and the wellbeing of the people and will carry further the victories of socialism in Albania." Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was listened to attentively and was frequently punctuated by powerful applause and cheers of those present.

Afterwards, Comrade Ramiz Alia headed for the bust of the distinguished representatives of renaissance period, Naumveqi-Lharxhi, placed there a bouquet of flower.

Comrade Ramiz Alia left being seen off with love by the people of Vithkuq for whom this day will remain unforgettable.

- Amidst the workers of knit-wear combine-on August 28 afternoon Comrade Ramiz Alia made a visit to the Draper E Cekan Knit-Wear Combine. The workers, women and girls extended a warm reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia. Walking in the courtyard of the combine Comrade Ramiz Alia cordially met with the workers, shook hands with them, inquired into their health, into their work. They cheered enthusiastically for the Party of Labour, expressing their great joy for having Comrade Ramiz Alia among them.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the no. 2 spinning mill. He stopped at the spinning machines and held talks with groups of workers.

In the talk with the textile workers, managers and specialists of this combine Comrade Ramiz Alia evaluated the good work being done in this major center of textile industry for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the planned tasks.

Genuine Artist That Which Shares the Important Preoccupations of the People

Likewise yesterday afternoon Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with working people of art and culture. The director of A.Z. Cajupi Theater informed Comrade Ramiz Alia that in implementation of the teachings of the party and much valuable instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha in Drilon, the whole cultural, artistic movement in the District of Korce has assumed a fresh impetus. The creators have pledged to produce numerous works with a high ideological and artistic level. 50 literary works or twice more than over 1980-1982 period have been published and put on stage during the last three years. The amateur cultural artistic movement in work and production centers, institutions and schools has assumed a further impetus.

Amidst the enthusiasms of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

"I am very pleased," said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others, "to meet with you today, comrades, artists creators, working people of art and culture of the District of Korce.

"In these 40 years after liberation, under the leadership of the party, an extremely great work has been made in all the fields to find out and recognize the values of our cultural tradition, to carry forward the successes, to create new traditions of socialist culture even in those directions where no experience was inherited from the past.

"Never in the history of our people has been such a thirst and great interest of the masses nor culture and knowledge. The masses have never played such an active and great role in the creation of the new values, in reviving and enriching further the traditions of the past. To this end, our socialist culture has become dear to the masses and part of their lives.

"The culture of Socialist Albania, having a profoundly popular character, belongs to all the social strata, to all regions. It has surpassed those limitations of the exploiting orders and societies which created privileged classes and strata in regard to their mastering of the culture, which created the division into developed zones and backward ones. All the fields of material and spiritual culture, all the branches of art and science have developed parallely in our country.

"Achievements in culture and arts are testimony to the correct policy followed by the party, of the special care shown of these fields by Comrade Enver Hoxha. As an outstanding revolutionary leader, Comrade Enver had a broad Marxist-Leninist thinking of culture and art. His thinking claims distinction for the profound comprehension of the future phenomena, and for the universal character of his thinking which treated of all problems and fields of knowledge. Comrade Enver, since the period of the national liberation war and step by step observed and followed the processes of the new culture and envisaged them, worked out the revolutionary program of its development, presented the demands coming out from the very development of the socialist revolution.

"Like in all the fields of the political and economic activity" Comrade Ramiz Alia continued further on," in the field of art and culture too, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha will be always guidelines of extraordinary theoretical and practical importance for the party, for our entire people.

"Characteristic of our art of socialist realism and of our artists is the militant spirit, the revolutionary pathos, the spirit of partisanship to find out new qualities of the life, to evaluate the advanced people, to uncover the contradictions that emerge and criticize the outdated phenomena.

"I express the conviction that the creators and artists of the District of Korce have great possibilities, they will realise artistic works of an ever higher level.

"You," Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion," have attained good results to put into life the instructions that Comrade Enver gave you in Drilon. Follow this road and by [as received] certain you will delight the party and people with your valuable creations."

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened with attention and was received with applauses and acclamations.

Comrade Ramiz Alia met again cordially with the artists and left being seen off with love by them.

Devolli, Mborje-Drenove, Korce

AU3008Z5 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Aug 85

["Expression of the Revolutionary Determination To Implement All the Tasks Set by the Party" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 30 (ATA) -- On August 29 Comrade Ramiz Alia had warm and cordial meetings with the people of the zone of Devolli, the miners of the "1 May" coal mine of Mborje-Drenove and with cadres of the party and power organs, of the economy, mass organisations of the district.

- Warm Meeting With the Inhabitants of Devolli -

Thousands of cooperativists, veterans, militarymen, young men and women from all the zone of Devolli were gathered in the town of Bilisht on August 29 before noon. Comrade Ramiz Alia comes among them. He is accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava and leading cadres of the party and power organs in the district.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greets warmly the people who filled both sides of the street that leads to the center of the town.

The chairman of the agricultural cooperative of Bilisht informed Comrade Ramiz Alia of the great work being made by the cooperativists to realise and overfulfill the objective of the revolutionary drive "Standard Bearers of the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". This year, he said, we realised the plan of wheat and rye production. We managed to take 32.1 quintals of wheat per hectare, which is the highest yield realised so far in our cooperative.

The inhabitants of Devolli are known in entire Albania as men of work, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in his address. We notice this prominent quality of your cooperativists with the high results you have attained this year. This has brought joys not only to your cooperatives, not only to Korce, but to the whole of Albania.

We are pleased especially because we see today that the instructions and advice that Comrade Enver Hoxha has given you during some visits he has made among you, are made a reality. Comrade Enver Hoxha advised you to strengthen the unity of the people, to steel further their links with the party and we take pleasure when we see all this enthusiasm and love of the Devolli inhabitants for the party, all these successes you have already attained. Comrade Enver instructed to further increase production and development of the economy, to improve the wellbeing of the people and raise to a higher level their culture and you have realised these advice completely whereas the population has grown and made denser, the people here live an ever better life.

The fact that Devolli, one of the most populated zones of the district and the country, ensures the elevation of the level of the well-being of its working people through agriculture mainly, it is a very good thing. Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions for the further growth of the yields in agricultural plant, the increase of the arable land, its systematisation, etc.

The address of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention.

The Devolli inhabitants see off Comrade Ramiz Alia with enthusiasm.

- Comrade Ramiz Alia Attends the Celebrations of 40th Anniversary of "1 May" Mine of Mborje-Drenove -

August 29 was a special day for the miners of "1 May" mine of Mborje-Drenove. Comrade Ramiz Alia had come to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the mine thus making the atmosphere even more joyful and warmer. Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him are welcomed by the member of the Central Committee of the party Osman Dellinja, leading cadres of the mine, etc. Present was also the minister of energetics Lavdosh Ahmetaj. Comrade Ramiz Alia made a visit to one of the wells of the first coal field of this mine. He took special interest in the working conditions of the miners, the protection of their health at work and gave instructions on the further raising of the level of mechanization.

Meanwhile welcome to Comrade Ramiz Alia. the director of the mine said that his visit was a great honour for the whole collective of the mine, an expression of the great estimation that the party had made and makes of the work of the miners. He said that the mines collective has realised the plan of overall industrial production for the entire 7th Five Year Plan, the 8-month industrial production plan was fulfilled since August 19, whilst the plan of mineral working for this period was overfulfilled 3 per cent. During these 4 decades the mine is developed and modernized.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

It is a special satisfaction for me to be among you, distinguished miners of Mborje-Drenove mine, on such a marked day when you celebrate the 40th anniversary of its creation, said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others in his address.

The "1 May" mine of Mborje-Drenove has a militant collective which has attained all-round achievements. This collective has produced three heroes of socialist labour, tens of vanguard workers, who are rendering a major contribution to the realization and overfulfilment of the plans. The advanced workers represent a great irreplaceable moral and encouraging force which urge others towards good achievements on all fronts.

The Mborje-Drenove mine has been constantly extended from one five year plan to another and has become today one of the most important coal centers of the country. Only 25 thousand tons of coal were extracted in this mine for decades on end before liberation whilst over four decades of its activity in the years of the people's state power your

collective delivered some millions tons of production to the economy. Thus, your praiseworthy work has directly contributed to the strengthening of the energy basis of the country, this pillar of our entire national economy.

A great merit for the working collective of the mine, particularly for the geological service in this enterprise and in the District of Korce is the continous exploitation of the coal resources in Mborje-Drenove, the increase of production and its stability in this mine, the extension of the reserves through discovering new resources in great proportions. Today the region of Korce has become an important coal basin which has major prospects.

We all rejoice over the fact that the production plans are rhythmically realised and overfulfilled in all indices. On July 31 this year you fulfilled the whole Seventh Five Year Plan and has pledged to deliver 12,500 tons of coal over the plan till October 16. However until today you have extracted more than 13,000 tons of coal over the plan and will achieve the figure of 15,000 tons by the end of the year. This is a great success, on which I wholeheartedly congratulate you on behalf of the Central Committee of the party.

Relying on a sound organization and efficient emulation your collective is also achieving good results in the effectiveness of expenditures and the reduction of the production cost. In the good example set by your enterprise we see the materialization of Comrade Enver Hoxha's idea according to which the effectiveness of production can be achieved through the coordination of all factors in production and management.

You have also attained good results in the deepening of the technical-scientific revolution, the improvement of the conditions of exploitation of reserves and the increase of coal quality, the extention of the mechanization of work processes and the improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

All these achievements and others are clear evidence of the great research, scientific, technical and organization possibilities which have been created and used with major economic-social profitability in the "1 May" mine of Mborje-Drenove. They also testify to the creative practical spirit of the working class, to the fullest possible implementation of the principle of self-reliance in concrete conditions.

All achievements are based on the people, on the level of their consciousness, their training and organisation.

In conclusion I would like to emphasize that the honour and concern for the men of labour in our socialist society is and should always be great and above anything else but for the miners these are required to be special. This is how the party and our entire society have acted and act. We see this high assessment being synthesized in the words of our beloved teacher and leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha who, at the gallery entrance of your mine, addressed himself to the miners with great honour and respect many years before: "Our party has its main support in you, the miners with their coal-blackened faces but their pure hearts, because you are the most powerful elements of the working class".

On this marked day it is a great honour and joy for me to inform you that the Presidium of the People's Assembly has decorated the Mborje-Drenove mine on occasion of its 40th anniversary with the order "Hero of Socialist Labour". Handing over this lofty decoration, allow me to wish you wholeheartedly ever greater achievements and successes in the entire activity of your militant collective.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention and was often punctuated by the applauses and cheers of those present. Amidst this enthusiastic atmosphere Comrade Ramiz Alia handed over the lofty decoration "Hero of Socialist Labour" which the Presidium of the People's Assembly has conferred on the "1 May" mine of Mborje-Drenove.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted again the miners, met with them and left being seen off with love by them.

- Comrade Ramiz Alia Meets With Cadres of Korce District -

On August 29, afternoon the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with cadres of the party, power, economy, mass organisations of the District of Korce. Present in this meeting were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko and the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava.

The meeting was declared opened by the first secretary of the party committee of the district Dhimiter Petro who informed Comrade Ramiz Alia of the great efforts that the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and all the working people of the district are making to realise the tasks frontally.

Leading cadres of the mass organisations in the district, of different sectors of the economy, spoke as well. They reported of the successes attained the objectives set in the context of the revolutionary drive "Standard Bearers on the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

Comrade Ramiz Alia thanked the people of the District of Korce for the warm reception and great enthusiasm they showed these days.

Korce District, he said further on, has recorded achievements in economy and culture. It is a good thing that your district has realised the industrial production plan for the past 7 months. Good results have also been attained in the coal extraction where the planned tasks were realised 108 per cent and there were delivered 13,000 tons of ore over the plan. The tasks were also carried out in the extraction of copper and iron nickel, in the products on vanguard Petro Papi Instruments Plant, in textiles etc.

Major successes were scored in agriculture, too. This year you took an average yield of 34.2 quintals of wheat per hectare in the entire area. This is a great victory not only for your district but for our whole agriculture, because Korce occupies the second place in the republic as for its agricultural production. The party congratulates you on this. Over the last four years the plans of fruit and meat production have been realised and overfulfilled.

The vigorous development of the economy has taken place parallel with the raising of the level of education, culture, art and scientific activity.

The present year, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in conclusion, is of special importance in order to begin confidently, and prepared the next five-year plan, which will carry our beloved homeland further forward.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened with great attention.

In the name of all communists and the people of the District of Korce, the first secretary of the district party committee, Dhimiter Petro promised that the people of the district, in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will forge always ahead towards even greater victories.

Kolonje District

AU311328 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Aug 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Arrives in the District of Kolonje" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) -- Thousands upon thousands of inhabitants filled the streets of the city of Korce and the square Demonstrata e Bukes They came out early morning to see off the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades who were in their fold for several days on end.

Comrade Ramiz Alia walks on the street leading to this square, accompanied by enthusiastic applauses and acclamations. He warmly meets with inhabitants, aged people and youngsters. This was a manifestation of the boundless love for the party, of the steel like unity round it. From here Comrade Ramiz Alia left for a visit to the District of Kolonje.

- Grand Rally in the Town of Erseka -

Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, arrived on a visit in the District of Kolonje. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko and the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava.

Working people, cooperativists had filed the street at the entrance of the town down to the square Rilindja.

The first secretary of the district party committee Hiqmet Cuka and the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Hysen Faqolli welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets and greets cordially with the inhabitants.

In token of honour and respect for the sons and daughters of this district who laid down their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the martyrs' graves.

Comrade Ramiz Alia lays a wreath with the inscription: "Glory eternally to the martyrs of Kolonje, Ramiz Alia".

The meeting organised on the occasion was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee Hiqmet Cuko.

Amidst the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

"I am very happy," said Comrade Ramiz Alia among others, "to meet with you today, the brave, patriotic and industrious people of Kolonje. On this occasion, allow me to convey to you the warm greetings and special congratulations of the Central Committee of

the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers on the realisation and overfulfilment of the tasks in all fields, particularly in the wheat production."

After pointing out the contribution of the people of Kolonje to the struggles for freedom and independence as well as to the national liberation war he underlined: "We came to your district after the incalculable loss we suffered with the death of our beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha. This grave loss was felt by every communist, every patriot, in every family of our country. Today we remember together with deep sorrow our glorious and unforgettable commander, Comrade Enver, who led us with wisdom, courage and farsightedness in the legendary epopee of the national liberation war and in the struggle for the construction of socialism which is as heroic and difficult. Our working masses expressed and are expressing their veneration for the life and deed of this colossus of revolutionary thinking and action through the realisation and overfulfilment of all tasks. You notified and rejoiced the party with the success you achieved in the late crops production, taking a yield of 6 quintals of wheat per hectare more than last year. You also realised and overfulfilled the tasks of the 7 month plan in the other sectors, in the industrial production, in export, cost reduction, meat production and other livestock products.

"Red Albania, projected by Comrade Enver Hoxha and constructed by the people with the party at the head, will always forge ahead proudly on the brilliant path of socialism. Our people determined their fates and expressed their determination to march on this road since November 8, 1941 when Comrade Enver Hoxha signed the founding act of the Communist Party of Albania and issued the first call for struggle against occupiers.

"We will stand for ever loyal to this road which was chosen by the party and people since war years."

After speaking about the transformations made in this district over the years of the people's state power, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed: "Our homeland, our beloved Albania, is a country with a secured present and future, this is not only a desire but a firm guarantee as well. We have the experience of more than 40 years, an experience which shows that nothing has caught the economy, culture, defence and wellbeing of our people unprepared. Over these 4 decades the entire capitalist-revisionist world surrounding us has suffered the anguish of crises, embargoes and the decline of production rates, inflation and economic bankruptcy whilst our economy has always coped successfully with the impact of such incurable ills of the social system which bears them.

"The main and most important thing is that the fundamental political changes in our country today are in harmony with a completely transformed economy. We have an economy with unlimited resources. The stability and expansion of production capacities, the discovery of new resources for development, the fulfillment of the needs of the extended socialist reproduction at higher rates and proportions, have its distinguishing features.

Our economy turns out for the present and the future, it guarantees the level of the wellbeing of the masses and accumulates for the future. It has sound foundations and bright prospects. All changes and transformations, the happy life we are building and enjoying, are attributed to our glorious party. They testify to its correct farsighted Marxist-Leninist line."

After pointing out that one of the major victories in the history of our people and our Albania is the militant unity of our people round the party Comrade Ramiz Alia also dwelt on the brilliant prospects which the next five year plan opens before our country. "The next five year plan," he said further on, "fully ensures the continuity on the socialist path and will carry further and in an harmonious way the entire economic

and socialist development of the country. It will ensure a stable growth of social product at necessary rates. It will bring about further improvements in the structure and efficiency of the national economy, it will strengthen the bases of the political and economic independence of the country and it will further raise the material and cultural level of the working masses."

"Speaking about international problems Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed: "We live in a very tense international situation, when the aggressive activity of the imperialist and revisionist powers, and in the first place of the superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, has been considerably intensified, when new armed conflicts have burst out in various areas and regions of the world.

"This situation becomes even graver as it occurs in the conditions of a profound all-round world crisis, which has engulfed the entire capitalist and revisionist world."

"The imperialist and revisionist propaganda makes much noise to the effect that world can allegedly solve no problem unless the two superpowers are committed to their solution. According to this propaganda, the peoples should admit as a fatality the fact that the future of mankind is determined by the role played by the United States of America and the Soviet Union and by the relations among them. Moreover, this propaganda aims to create a psychology of capitulation according to which no country, no state, no people can live outside the umbrellas of the superpowers, without their enslaving aids and credits.

"The situation in Europe, too, is tense. The policy of the superpowers, their speculations through the socalled European security have thrown the governments and countries of this continent into ever more difficult positions. Time has proved and is proving the correctness of the view put forward by our Party of Labour and the Albanian state that peace and security in Europe can in no way be achieved through the bargains of the two superpowers and the aggressive blocs they manipulate, NATO and Warsaw Treaty."

"At no moment must we forget that our imperialist and revisionist enemies covet and threaten our country not only because of the important strategic position it occupies on the shores of the Mediterranean but also because it is the only socialist country in the world which through its example, resistance and struggle has won the respect and affection of all progressive and revolutionary forces, of all freedom loving peoples of the world," said Comrade Ramiz Alia in conclusion.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to attentively and was often punctuated by the enthusiastic acclamations "Long live the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head", "Glory to the life and the brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

Following the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia paid a visit to the historic museum of the district, which reflects the history of the people of Kolonja from antiquity to the period of the socialist construction of the country.

-- Warm Meeting With the Cooperativists of Selenica --

Hundreds of cooperativists from the six villages of the "Josif Pashko" higher type agricultural cooperative and from surrounding economies gathered in Selenica yesterday. They extended a warm reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia who came on a visit to this cooperative.

Comrade Ramiz Alia met cordially with the cooperativists, veterans, young men and women, Enver's Pioneers. Over the years of the people's state power life in our

countryside, just like everywhere, has changed radically. 95 per cent of the houses in the cooperative are newly built. This year the members of this cooperative delivered 1000 quintals of wheat over the plan. This economy produces today as much as whole District of Kolonje produced in 1960's.

Congratulating the participants on the successes achieved, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that "the people of this region, just like the entire people of the District of Kolonje, have always stood out for their love for the homeland, work, education, for the lofty virtues and the good traditions. The people of Kolonje, particularly the youth, are carrying these traditions even further.

"The well being of the people in Selenica and other cooperatives has been ceaselessly raised through the development of the common economy, through your work and the all-round aid of the state. The incomes per labour force and per capita are among the highest. The overwhelming majority of the population lives in newly built dwellings, furnished with all that is necessary for living the town. The secondary education has assumed a mass character. The number of cooperativists who have acquired schooling has increased perceptibly and they provide a powerful support for the progress of agriculture. The health service has been extended in all villages and is directly contributing to the protection of the health of the people and to the good rearing of the children. The trade network and public services have been set up closer to the cooperativists and are meeting their demands better. All these successes rejoice us. In these realisations we see the fruit of the correct line of the party on the socialist development of our countryside."

Comrade Ramiz Alia left Selenica being seen off with love and affection by the cooperativists.

-- Meeting With Cadres of Kolonja District --

On August 30 afternoon, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with cadres of the party, power economy, mass organisations, etc., of the District of Kolonje.

Present at the meeting were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava.

The first secretary of the party committee of the district, Hiqmet Cuka, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia of the work that the working class and cooperativist peasantry, led by the communists, are making to realise the set tasks of the drives and pledges undertaken by the working people in the context of the revolutionary movement "standard bearers of the implementation of teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

"Before coming here," Comrade Ramiz Alia said in his address "we knew that Kolonje District has attained success in some directions. During the last four years the total agricultural production has undergone a considerable growth. High yields are taken in the sheep milk, for which your district occupies one of the first places on a republic scale. It is a success that you have realised the industrial production of the 4 years and for the 8 months of this year you have overfulfilled it in some indices. A turn is made in the production of fruits and the realisation of the plan of crops for 1985 is encouraging. The well-being of the people is elevated from one year to another in the city and countryside.

"The decisive force of progress in our country on the road of socialism," Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, "is the party. Comrade Enver Hoxha has always attached a first-rate-importance to the leading force of the party, its purity and monolithic unity in opinions and actions. The unity of the party is a decisive factor for the consolidation of the people's unity and higher revolutionary spirit of the working masses."

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of some questions of the international situation.

Comrade Ramiz Alias address was listened to with great attention.

At the end of the meeting, the first secretary of the party committee of the district, Hiqmet Cuko, thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia that with the visit to that district, the very (?valuable) advice and instructions he gave in that meeting, he increased the enthusiasm and mobilization of all the working people, He promised that the people of the district will further steel the unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, and through growing successes in all the fields they will honour the brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Leaving the hall, Comrade Ramiz Alia met again with cadres of different sectors. In the mean time hundreds of inhabitants had gathered in "Rilindja" Square, who were applauding continuously. Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted them with love.

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On occasion of the visit of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the party committee and the executive committee of the district people's council gave a dinner last night, which passed in a joyful atmosphere.

Returns to Tirana

AU011444 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 1 Sep 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Was Seen Off With Love by the People of Kolonje District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 1 (ATA) -- Erseke had a special liveliness yesterday since the first hours in the morning. Young and old people who are experiencing the emotions and enthusiasm aroused by the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia in the rally held in their town, filled the streets of "Rilindja" Square. In their cheerful talks one could notice their optimism and firm determination that under the leadership of the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head they will carry further the successes scored in all the fields.

The people had turned out to see off the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, as well as the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko and the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava who accompanied him on this visit. Present to see off Comrade Ramiz Alia were also the first secretary of the district party committee Hiqmet Cuka and the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Hysen Faqolli.

Powerful applauses and cheers for our glorious Party of Labour burst out when Comrade Ramiz Alia walked through "Rilindja" Square down to the street leading out of the town. He met cordially with working people, veterans, young people, Enver's Pioneers etc.

On this enthusiastic moments of seeing off Comrade Ramiz Alia the communists and the entire people of the District of Kolonje expressed once again powerfully their great love for the party and the steellike unity round it. At the same time they pledged to work with might and main in order to implement the much valuable advices and instructions given by Comrade Ramiz Alia in his meetings and talks in this district and to attain all the targets they have set to themselves in the framework of the drive "Standard Bearers, in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

On his way back from Kolonje Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped over in the town of Pograced where he had a meeting with cadres of the party, state power, economy, the mass organizations in the district and others.

Comrade Ramiz Alia arrived in Tirana yesterday.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-31 AUGUST

AU312055 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 1 to 31 August carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses).

All but two collectives in Berat District have fulfilled the 7-month plan. (0600 GMT 1 August)

Sarande District has prefulfilled its 7-month industrial production plan and expects a 14 million leks surplus. (1800 GMT 2 August)

Permet District overfulfilled its industrial production plan 5 percent and its export plan 17 percent. (1000 GMT 3 August)

Skrapar District collectives have fulfilled industrial plans for the 7-month period 103 percent, achieving export goals and set norms. (1330 GMT 4 August)

In Vlore District 47 of 52 enterprises have overfulfilled economic and financial plans, including exports, for the 7-month period. (0600 GMT 7 August)

Gramsh District has exceeded the 7-month industrial plan by 60,000 leks, and the export plan by 58,000 leks. (0600 GMT 8 August)

Pogradec District has overfulfilled its 7-month industrial production plan by 3.9 million leks. In Berat District, the productivity increase target has been exceeded 2 percent, accounting for a 2.4 percent overfulfillment of the production plan. (1330 GMT 8 August)

The light industry and food industry sector in Elbasan District has exceeded its 7-month plan by over 10 million leks. The cost reduction target has been exceeded by 500,000 leks. (1330 GMT 10 August)

Vlore District collectives, fulfilling the industrial plan for the 7-month period, report having produced excess goods worth 12.5 million leks. (0600 GMT 12 August)

Lushnje District has fulfilled its 7-month industrial plan, with a surplus of 11 million leks. (1800 GMT 13 August)

Gjirokaster District's export plan has been overfulfilled 35 percent. (1800 GMT 13 August)

Kolonje District fulfilled its 7-month industrial production plan 109.5 percent.

The light and foodstuffs industry sector in Fier District has overfulfilled its 7-month plan by 16 million leks; the cost reduction target has been exceeded by 2 million leks. (1330 GMT 16 August)

Sarande District has exceeded the 7-month export plan by 1.2 million leks. (1600 GMT 16 August)

Gjirokaster District's industrial plan has been overfulfilled 2 percent for the 7-month period. (1600 GMT 17 August)

Sarande district export collectives report having overfulfilled export quotas and produced 3 million leks of hard currency. (0530 GMT 18 August)

Shkoder District has fulfilled the 7-month industrial production plan 101.1 percent, producing goods worth 14 million leks over and above the plan. (1300 GMT 23 August)

Lezhe District reports the industrial plan has been overfulfilled 4 percent and the cost reduction target exceeded by 700,000 leks. (1800 GMT 23 August)

Lushnje District has exceeded the cost reduction target by 2.2 million leks. (1800 GMT 23 August)

Skrapar District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans by 4 percent to date and achieved cost savings of 1.8 million leks. (1330 GMT 28 August)

Lezhe District collectives have prefulfilled industrial plans for the 8-month period. (1330 GMT 30 August)

Shkoder District collectives report prefulfilling industrial plans for the 8-month period 4 days ahead of schedule. (1800 GMT 31 August)

ALIA, CARCANI SEND MESSAGE TO SRV LEADERS

AU011452 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 1 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Truong Chinh, premier of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam provides us with the happy opportunity that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as well as in our name to extend to you and through you, to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the cordial wishes and the fervent greetings.

The historic victory attained 40 years ago after a protracted struggle and countless sacrifices, marks an event of special importance in the history of Vietnam and opened a new epoch in the life of the Vietnamese people, the epoch of free and independent

development. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, which was crowned with success on April 30, 1975 with the liberation of South Vietnam, and the realisation of the lofty national aspiration, the unification of the homeland, will always remain a brilliant example and a great source of inspiration for the peoples fighting for national freedom and independence against old and new imperialism, against neocolonialism and reaction.

Over these four decades, the Vietnamese people working and fighting with a lofty spirit of selflessness, overcoming numerous difficulties and obstacles, have attained important successes in the reconstruction of the country, the constant development and progress of the national economy and culture, the elevation of the wellbeing of the people and the strengthening of the defence of the homeland.

The Albanian people, who are bound to the Vietnamese people by a close friendship wholeheartedly wish them ever greater successes in the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland. We express our conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will strengthen and develop more and more to the common interest and in favour of the struggle against imperialism.

ALIA GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011433 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the leader of September 1 Revolution of the Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah of Libya Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

"It is a pleasure for me that on occasion of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the warm greetings and to the fraternal people of Libya the best wishes for their happiness and progress of their homeland.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will develop constantly."

ALIA GREETS MALAYSIAN RULER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311541 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Federation of Malaysia Mahmud Iskandar al-Haj:

"Your national day, the day of the proclamation of the independence of Malaysia, avails me of the opportunity, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you sincere greetings and to the people of the Federation of Malaysia the best wishes for their well-being and the progress of the country."

BCP, ARMY DAILIES ON GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU040749 Sofia BTA in English 0720 GMT 4 Sep 85

["On Mikhail Gorbachev's Interview" -- BTA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) -- The voice of all-human reason sounded in Mikhail Gorbachev's interview, a voice transcending borders and distances to bring together the inhabitants of our planet into one impulse, into one will: to prevent the irretrievable, to save both the earth and its population from an ominous and irreparable disaster," emphasises "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" in an editorial comment occasioned by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's interview for "TIME" newsmagazine.

The comment stresses that along with concern over world affairs, the words of the Soviet leader contain "a mobilizing programme for the survival of mankind and human civilization", a broad and purpose-oriented platform for joint action by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. along the road of strengthening peace". It is pointed out that the optimism with which the world received the news of the accommodation reached on the upcoming Soviet-American summit has soon given way to worry. For the U.S. did not only fail to stop the hostile anti-Soviet campaign, but haughtily dismissed the latest Soviet peace initiatives on a moratorium on all nuclear tests, on curbing the arms race and its prevention in outer space as a "propaganda ploy". At the same time, some senior U.S. officials already contend that a success in Geneva depends exclusively upon concessions by the Soviet Union. That is to say, the Soviet leader is asked to participate not in negotiations on the basis of equality, but rather in signing an act of someone's capitulation," the paper says. Undoubtedly, one such approach by the U.S. would doom the Geneva summit to failure even before it is held."

"Our time demands a strong sense of responsibility, sobermindedness, realism and reckoning all-human interests," "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" emphasises. If the U.S. is really guided by peaceful intentions, as it persistently assures, it must completely abandon its utterly discredited strategy of pressure, of 'driving into a corner', of ascribing every mortal sin to the Soviet Union."

Commenting on the same subject, NARODNA ARMIYA" describes the interview as an in-depth Marxist analysis of contemporary international situation. Emphasis is laid on Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's words that "No war will come from the Soviet Union, we will never start one." It is indicated that the interview is an important political document... calling above all for an overhaul of the way of thinking of broad strata in American society and above all of the leading White House team.

ECONOMIC, S&T TALKS WITH USSR'S TALYZIN CONTINUE

Filipov Receives Talyzin

AU031902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

It was stressed during the meeting that the Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period up to 2000, signed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev, represents an exceptionally important step in implementing the line, adopted by the Moscow economic summit meeting, for the coordination of the economic policies of CEMA member-countries.

The two officials reviewed the specific steps and measures adopted for the fulfillment of the long-term program by the official institutions and economic organizations in both countries. Particular attention was given to questions pertaining to the accelerated implementation of contemporary achievements in scientific-technological progress and of their application in production as a decisive factor for the intensification of the two countries' economic systems, for the perfection of the national economic structure in both countries, and for a dynamic development of our exchange of goods.

Questions pertaining to the perfection of the cooperation mechanism were also discussed on the basis of recently adopted measures and other decisions of the party and state organs in both countries aimed at increasing the independence and encouraging the initiative of economic organizations.

Lukanov, Talyzin Visit Ruse

AU030931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] On 3 September Andrey Lukanov and Nikolay Talyzin, cochairmen of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, visited Ruse. Accompanied by Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee, and Kiril Donchev, chairman of the Ruse Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, Comrades Nikolay Talyzin and Andrey Lukanov visited the Nayden Kirav electric plant, the economic plant of heavy machine-building, and the Ivan Dimitrov Shipyard, where they were briefed on the nature of production activity, the solution of issues of scientific-technological progress, and some new trends in cooperation and integration with related Soviet plants and institutes.

TODORIEV INTERVIEWED ON POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU271725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO and Bulgarian Television interview with Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, by K. Kolev and I. Garelov: "Exemplary Order and Sensible Economies in Power Supply!" in Sofia on 24 August; first four grafs are newspaper's introduction; editorial commentary follows]

[Text] The meeting with Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, was motivated by a number of letters from newspaper readers, as well as by inquiries to Bulgarian Television about the state of our power supply and about problems in electric power and fuel supplies.

The questions are well founded, because the economic complex and the whole population, every citizen, are bound up with power supply. In spite of the fact that the country produces over 43 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, certain difficulties in consumption occurred last year.

Fuel and electric power consumption is rising extremely rapidly in industry, construction, transport, municipal and public undertakings, and in households. The amount of electric power used by the population already exceeds 10 billion kilowatt-hours. We mention merely for comparison that this figure is equal to the total annual production of 1960.

The high consumption rates undoubtedly require both a much more detailed analysis of trends in development, in the organization of supplies, and in repair activities, and a reassessment of certain time scales in the construction of new power plants, as well as the drawing of rigorous inferences with regard to subjective causes and errors. This was the range of questions covered in the interview which Kolyu Kolev, deputy chief editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, and the Bulgarian Television commentator Ivan Garelov conducted with Nikola Todoriev, the minister of power supply.

The interview was broadcast last night on the "Panorama" program on Bulgarian Television, and today RABOTNICHESKO DELO prints the full text of the interview. Summaries of the conversation are also being published in other mass media.

I. Garelov: Comrade Todoriev, on 1 August this year the Council of Ministers examined problems of electrification, electric power supply, and heat supply during the coming autumn and winter and made an appropriate decision. What tasks are imposed on the government by this decision?

N. Todoriev: This year the Council of Ministers has examined the problems of the country's normal power and heat supply on a number of occasions. The BCP Central Committee Politburo is also concerned with these questions, and appropriate instructions have been issued and concrete decisions have been made for power supply development both in the next few years and in the longer term. On 1 August this year the Council of Ministers once again examined the country's electric and heat supplies during the coming autumn and winter. In its decisions, the Council of Ministers highlighted a number of fundamental tasks.

The first task is to prepare the power and raw material resources with a view to ensuring relatively normal electricity and heat supplies during the autumn-winter period.

Recognizing the damage caused by the great drought this year, which caused a heavy fall in water levels in permanent and annual reservoirs, and recognizing that we will not receive certain amounts of electric power from the hydroelectric power stations, additional resources are to be provided to compensate for this power loss by production from thermal power stations. Apart from this, the government has decided to provide an additional reserve of fuel oil to cover certain positions in the event of emergency situations in the power system.

The second main task set by the Council of Ministers relates to the construction of new electric power capacities.

It is well known that two 210-megawatt units of the Maritsa-East 2 extension are being commissioned this year. The first unit already started production in the spring, while the second unit will be connected in parallel to the power system at the end of September.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers charge both the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization and the Ministry of Power Supply not to permit any delays in the commissioning of these new power capacities. At the same time appropriate orders have been issued to speed up construction of the fifth power-supply unit at the Kozloduy atomic power station, with a 1000-megawatt capacity, which should be commissioned in the autumn or winter of next year.

The next issue the Council of Ministers stressed and made certain decisions, concerns the execution of the repair program in the country's power supply system.

I want to emphasize that the poor quality of the home-produced coal that we use causes equipment and installations to wear out more quickly and increases repair work. This has forced us this year in fact to plan repairs to restore the power capacities of plants operating on home-produced and imported fuel on such a scale that in the autumn-winter period they will be able to operate at their design parameters.

In this connection, the target repair program adopted by the Council of Ministers is being fulfilled not only at the power stations of the Ministry of Power Supply's system, but also at factory power stations, such as those controlled by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgy. The repair program is currently proceeding well and we hope that it will be fully completed by the middle or, at the latest, by the end of October. The first results from the repaired units, such as the Maritsa-East, Bobovdol, and other power plants, demonstrate that after their overhauls they are attaining their planned performance.

The Council of Ministers has also set tasks relating to the efficient, rational and economic use of power.

This will be a permanent problem for the economy, because not only our own experience, but that of all countries shows that the cost of saving a unit of power is three to four times less than the cost of producing it...

K. Kolev: Comrade Todoriev, don't you think that neither the program for the rational use of power resources nor the power-saving requirements have yet been fully put into practice? What measures are envisaged to compel all electrical power consumers, and especially the large consumers -- industrial combines, agricultural organizations and other users, to reduce their consumption to rational world levels?

N. Todoriev: I cannot say with certainty that in this connection we, or all of us, have understood the seriousness of this problem.

This year a special program was drawn up and adopted to reduce electric power consumption in industry in 1985 and 1986, quite apart from the existing program for the next 5-year plan period. The fulfillment of this program can make a significant contribution to reducing the electrical power supply. It obliges all government departments to pay serious attention to its execution, and also to carry personal responsibility for delays or omissions in fulfilling these tasks within the required deadlines.

K. Kolev: Permit me to ask a further question: Has the ministry been assigned a control function, to see that these tasks are carried out? We all know how many appeals have been set out up to now to economic organizations and to the population, which have remained without any real result.

I'd like to ask you also how the population is to cut electrical power consumption. I am worried that if things are left in this form, merely as a wish, we will not achieve the savings that must be achieved by our national economy.

N. Todoriev: I hope that this time it will not be a question merely of a wish. The Ministry of Power Supply has been provided with functional powers, i.e. it has the right to control, order and impose sanctions on everyone involved in the efficient use of power -- I repeat, in all its forms; electric power, heat power, and so on. For this purpose the system of a central power control inspectorate has been set up, attached to the ministry and with departments throughout the country, which together with the electrical power supply combines of our system will exercise this control and possess the rights I have mentioned. I want to stress at once that it is not only a matter of control and of sanctions....

K. Kolev: Undoubtedly...

N. Todoriev: Even more important in this case is a feeling of conviction, a civilized attitude towards consumption. The most important thing is that every citizen -- and chiefly in the course of the work that he carries out in production and in the national economy -- must be convinced that here lie the largest reserves for the normal covering of the country's power supply requirements, and that these are not merely wishes, but the only way in which we can help ourselves in the special situation which I have mentioned -- where we do not have the power production from the hydroelectric stations available.

I. Garelov: Comrade Todoriev, I am convinced that the awareness and attitude of every citizen to the problems of electric power are changing, but this process must be two-sided, that is, our population must be fully briefed about the problems that exist. For this reason I wish to ask you the reason for the difficulties this season, as we thought that they would disappear when winter was over. And immediately after that, I would like you to explain what power consumption conditions we will have in the future.

In the interview that I gave to Bulgarian Television and RABOTNICHESKO DELO in February I said that the conditions for using electric and thermal power would be regulated, and accordingly the population was properly notified, especially through the local mass media in the okrugs and the individual conurbation systems. These conditions have not been changed. The stipulation is the same, that these conditions will be observed in serious situations in the power system. Therefore as there had been no problems for a considerable time certain citizens are left with the impression that they were not warned. I wish to remind you once again that the regulated consumption conditions apply for the whole year and will continue, but they will only be applied in extreme situations. As long as we are able to cover the requirements, we will not apply the schedule of which citizens were notified.

K. Kolev: All the same, comrade minister, in any case we need to be briefed about supply difficulties, and be told when there will be a switchover, even for a short time, to a certain supply regime!

N. Todoriev: I agree with you. Information will be issued at intervals so as not to create an impression that some form of chaos exists in which consumers are being cut off indiscriminately.

I would like to remind you that a compensation program has been worked out in order to overcome the difficulties we experienced during the first quarter. This program provides for industrial production to be increased during the current months, and for electric power consumption to rise accordingly. This is one side of the picture, but not the most important one. More important is something else. As I said, we experienced a sharp reduction in output from hydroelectric stations and, most imp tant, indeed had to undertake the complete repair and preparation of the power-generating installations for the autumn-winter period.

We constantly have almost one-fifth of Bulgaria's available power capacity out of service due to this repair work. Therefore, the system is actually operating without the necessary standby capacity, and electric power is a commodity which cannot be stored, so that in the event of an emergency situation the absence of standby capacity leads to such problems.

K. Kolev: Comrade minister, it seems that the time has come to make a more long-term forecast: how will the problems of electric power production and its rational utilization be resolved in the future? How will the power supply system develop, and what measures are to be taken to extricate us from this situation and provide more available reserves than at present?

N. Todoriev: I would first like to say a few more words about the coming autumn-winter period and the necessity of using electric power rationally and economically.

Little time is left before the coming autumn and winter, and I would like to appeal not only to industry, not only to the public sector, but also to the population to prepare properly for the winter by insulating dwellings and premises, reducing electricity consumption for lighting, and by introducing local lighting, especially in industrial installations which work a three-shift system and where only a small proportion of the machines in the shops are used in the second and third shifts. Experience and the measurements we have made show that with good insulation -- on windows for example-- the indoor temperature, other things being equal, rises by 4-5 degrees.

And one further matter which is of great importance for the next autumn-winter period. It is connected with the so-called regulated consumption, that is, regulation of the consumption conditions. In this connection limits are imposed in particular on the peak loading of industrial plants. Exceptional discipline is necessary since the electric power system is the most centralized system that can exist in an economy.

I. Garelov: Comrade minister, one further question: Both we and RABOTNICHESKO DELO receive many letters which ask whether the electric power conditions are sufficiently fair. As far as I know, isn't this problem more a technical one, and not due to lack of good will? Could you please confirm that this is so.

N. Todoriev: The question is purely a technical one. I can give a number of examples both for Sofia and for other towns, inhabited settlements and conurbation systems, but I would like to be brief and just say this. Different consumers are connected to the same electric outlet or to the same electric power cable. There are lines to which hospitals, many important institutions, kindergartens or schools are connected. But there are outlets to which consumers of lesser importance are connected, and for this reason one sometimes gets the impression that, look here, the other side of the street is never disconnected, while this side of the street is being cut off all the time. This is a situation which is technically impossible to correct quickly. It requires considerable funds and a lot of time.

To the question posed by Comrade Kolev on the prospective development of the power supply, I would like to say the following: Bulgaria is a country which is poor in everything related to its own energy sources, and therefore it constructs its power supply relying first of all on what it has, and on what it can construct in the next years (and I mean not only 5 years, but 10 and 15) to satisfy the country's power supply, electricity, and heating needs.

Therefore, the prospects for developing our power supply aim in 4 basic directions: The first, main, and principal priority direction is the development of a nuclear power supply. Our experience based on the almost 10-years of operation of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Station shows that this is very safe equipment which works practically without any problems, clearly and safely, especially during the winter period, because this kind of equipment is not connected with transporting fuel, or jeopardized by the freezing of fuel, difficulties in its unloading, and so forth.

The plan to develop our power supply envisages that the share of nuclear power supply stations in the production of electric power will reach 40 percent by 1990. At present it is 28-30 percent. Later on it will reach 60-70 percent. However, we cannot develop the nuclear power supply only. A single-source power supply [monoenergetika], if I may say so, is by no means justified, and therefore the second main direction in the development of our power supply is the maximum utilization of all other local power resources. Unfortunately, our local power resources are of very low quality, such as the lignite of Maritsa-East, and the brown coal of Bobovdol and Pernik, which contains a high percentage of ash. We cannot use them directly, for instance, for the production of heat, because when transported great distances coal which contains almost 60 percent humidity and more than 0 percent ash will cost precisely as much as the power it will produce. Therefore, it is mostly utilized to produce concentrated and large amounts of electric power where it is mined.

The relative share of electric power is rather high, and in this context, we shall naturally also supply electric power in the future, including power for satisfying the heating needs of the population in places where it is impossible to satisfy these in any other way. Even now I can state that almost 20 percent, and soon we shall surpass this, of the electric power in Bulgaria is used in everyday life, and 30 percent to one-third of the electric power is used by the communal section. This is a very high percentage in comparison with some other countries. However, it is characteristic of our resources and of the road we follow in developing our power supply.

The third basic direction of developing our power supply is the further and decisive expansion of the centralized supply of heating to the population. This direction will follow two paths. One of them is the construction of nuclear capacities to supply the population with heating, and the other, which we have already begun -- the construction of major heat-producing stations in the main okrug cities, on the basis of local low-grade coal. I stress major (because only in such stations can low-grade coal be used). Construction of heat-producing stations of this kind has started in Pazardzhik, Khaskovo, and Stara Zagora, and perhaps construction will expand in the future.

The fourth general direction of developing our power supply is the rational use of energy. This is where our reserves are. They exist not only in industry, but also in everyday life and in the communal sector. In industry these reserves are hidden in the perfecting of technologies, and there already exist programs for this. According to the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February plenum, we must renew equipment and introduce new technologies. These technologies must contain less metal, consume less metal, and consume less energy. All this will actually lead to a more effective use of the energy at our disposal. As far as the population is involved, given the fact that it uses 20 percent of our energy, the Bulgarian citizen has substantial opportunities of contributing his share to energy saving. What is needed is simply a better understanding.

I. Garelov: Comrade Todoriev, can we conclude that at a new high consciousness and a new attitude toward the issues of power supply, in the near future we will be able to escape such crisis situations? A short forecast at the end of this interview please.

N. Todoriev: As I have already said, we shall preserve the regulated use of heating during the next fall-winter season, also because we have no hydraulic capacities at our disposal, and these form one-fifth of our country's capacities. If certain difficulties are to be expected they will appear mainly at times of peak use. Consequently, better understanding in this area, as well as disconnecting unneeded consumer appliances, not wasting power for heating, mainly in the communal sector -- stores, restaurants, and other enterprises -- and the good winter preparation of industrial plants can, if not liquidate, at least reduce the cases in which such regulation will be needed. The regulations, when applied, will aim at preserving our power supply system and ensure that we satisfy the needs of the national economy. Certain disturbances are possible, especially on very cold days, when use increases sharply.

As far as the future is concerned, I must say that units to supply power cannot be constructed in 1 year. A mine can be constructed in 7-8-9 years. A major thermal-station can be constructed in 4-5 years. A nuclear power station can be constructed in 4-5-6 years. Consequently, we must not think that with the introduction of new capacities we can one again waste energy and think that power supply is inexhaustible.

Regardless of how many new capacities we introduce, the need for a sensible and rational use of energy must be the obligation of every citizen, not only in his home, but first of all at his place of work. In other words, this must become a habit, a custom, and a conviction, because the citizen, while at his place of work, can contribute very much to the rational utilization of electric power, not allow purposeless functioning of machines and equipment and the overheating of rooms -- many more examples can be given.

Editorial Commentary

The questions which were discussed at the meeting with the minister on power supply show that it is imperative to analyze and evaluate primarily the attitude to utilizing our material resources, and especially electric energy and fuels.

The questions affect primarily the maintenance and development of power capacities. Every repetition of the great blunders in the repair and maintenance work on the electric grid and an interrupted supply of fuels can cause great difficulties, especially during the fall and winter. The balance of production and consumption can be maintained only if the electric power stations work with a normal production regime, with exemplary maintenance of units and equipment, while preserving a steady supply. This requirement is addressed first of all to the very Ministry of Power Supply, but it fully applies to all governmental organs, ministries, and economic organizations.

The second question is related to the sensible use of energy. This notion is very precise and correct, but its real characteristics still cannot be discerned in all economic organizations, in the okrugs, communal enterprises, towns, and villages. Appeals for a well organized system of supply to and control of the population are not sufficient. It is easy to disconnect electricity for a few hours, it is more difficult, but also more just to stop all -- frankly said -- waste of electric power and fuels. The observation of sensible norms and quotas by the industrial and communal enterprises -- and by the population -- will fully cover the power deficit during the peak hours of use. Only a 2-3 percent saving means one billion kilowatt-hours of energy! Let us repeat: We do not mean limitations on use but the stopping of waste and of irrational use of electric power.

Economic principles and mechanisms have still not been introduced because everything wasted is at the expense of the state and the population. Many of the sanctions are symbolic and are being paid for by the budget of the organization. The Ministry of Power Supply has the prerogative of monitoring the implementation of the measures adopted by the government. However, this sytem has not been fully activated. Work, naturally, cannot be left only to a single control organ. It must become the task of every leadership, every plant's collective, and the people's councils, as well as an issue of every party and social organization.

As already announced, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, together with the Committee on State and People's Control, is currently undertaking a mass control action in the country related to the rational utilization of material resources and electric power. All readers' letters and proposals and those of the economic and scientific organizations will be taken into consideration and discussed together with the leaderships of the Ministry of Power Supply and the other economic departments.

The rational and effective utilization of electric power and fuels is a great national issue which can be solved if every citizen assumes a civilized attitude toward energy, as well as an attitude of responsibility, care, and sensibility, and if we do not face this problem as careless consumers. Together we must search for possibilities to save energy and introduce exemplary order and discipline.

LEADERS SPEAK AT PEACE, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLIES

Kempny Speaks at Pardubice

LD012350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Festivals of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship have been taking place today in many localities throughout the country. Workers at the festivals voiced full support for the CPCZ's policy and the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states. Festivals took place, for example, at Rosice near Brno, at Teplice, at Jindrichuv Hradec, and also at Pardubice, from where our correspondent, Premysl Sramek, sent us this report:

[Sramek] Workers and young people of Pardubice District gathered at the foot of Kuneticka Hora for their peace rally. They were addressed by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, during which he stressed that Pardubice District plays an important part in the economy and in social and national development. Our rally, he continued, is a demonstration of our unanimous will to further develop socialist society in full accordance with the working people's living needs and interests. In this context, Comrade Josef Kempny reminded those present that a further increase in the people's living standards can be achieved only if our economy's economic performance improves. speaking about the ways of achieving these goals, he said the following:

[Begin Kempny recording] We want to make a further big stride in the coming 5-year plan in harnessing the enormous potential of science and progressive technology. Our science and technology policy is following the directions characteristic of the most progressive industrialized countries, including the development of nuclear energy and of new refined materials, robotics, and modern biotechnology.

We must make deep and practical inroads into the most progressive sectors, which are beginning to exert an important influence upon agricultural and industrial techniques, and also on work methods in the health service, environmental protection, and practically all spheres of our society's life. Particularly important for us at this stage is the development of engineering in conjunction with microelectronics as the technological basis for the entire national economy. We need high-performance machinery that will help ease and enrich our people's work and considerably raise the productivity of labor as the fundamental precondition for the creation of our national wealth. [end recording]

[Sramek] In his speech, Josef Kempny went on to emphasize that the socialist social order has been indivisibly linked with peace from its very beginning, and also with concern for the people's well-being. The USSR's repeated peace proposals, which have been translated into concrete actions, are the best proof of this, he concluded. The peace policy of the socialist countries and the USSR is also supported in their resolution today by those attending the Pardubice peace rally of working people.

Beno Speaks at Rosice

LD020728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Festivals of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship have been held in many places in the CSSR today. Workers at the festivals voiced their full support for the policy of the CPCZ and for the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states. One such festival took place at Rosice near Brno. Here is our correspondent Jaroslav Rektor with a report:

The participants at the festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship at Rosice were addressed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee. He began by recalling this year's jubilee anniversary of the liberation of our country, the end of World War II, and the sacrifices made by mankind, especially the USSR. Although 40 years have elapsed since the end of the war, he said, the antipeace forces of imperialism are still in evidence. At a time when the most powerful Western powers are rejecting the USSR's peace initiatives and escalating the arms buildup, he added, it is all the more important to strengthen the economic might of the socialist community. In this context Comrade Beno said the following:

[Begin Beno recording in Slovak] We are facing an important period, which means we must ensure the systematic fulfillment of this year's tasks and pave the way for a good start to the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Therefore we must step up our determination and efforts at all workplaces to master this difficult challenge, and approach our work in a spirit of great responsibility for the further development of our society. Our stipulated goals, however, call for truly revolutionary feats, for a marked improvement in everyone's work, and for a turnabout in the thinking and actions of cadres at all levels in order to ensure that the interests of the whole of society, the drive for constant improvement in living standards, and attention to the needs of the people take first place everywhere, and so that the necessary resources to this end are created. There is no alternative but to considerably intensify scientific and technological development, and to assimilate it into everyday life.

This year in particular, when we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we realize fully once again that the main task today is to do everything to preserve world peace, to consolidate and strengthen the economic and defense capability of our country by our diligent and responsible work, to consolidate the unity of the socialist community, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship, alliance, and fraternal cooperation with the USSR. These are the solid guarantees and prospects on which we base the plans for our further development in implementing the general strategy of building an advanced socialist society. [end recording]

After the speech by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee, the participants of the festival at Rosice sent a resolution to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the Czech Peace Council in which they express support for peace-loving forces throughout the world. The festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship at Rosice near Brno continued in the afternoon with a program of amusement and culture.

ALL-ARMY SESSION HELD ON TRAINING, DISCIPLINE

AU3O1325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Further To Consolidate the Defense Ability of the Fatherland; the All-Army Gathering Prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] Prague -- An all-army gathering was held 28 August in Prague with Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, in the chair. In the spirit of the resolution adopted by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, its aim was to discuss with the main army functionaries and with the aktiv of commanders, political staff, and party, youth union, and trade union functionaries the further improvement of organizational and management work and the consolidation of military discipline and organization in the life of the troops.

The discussions were attended by Vladimir Blechta, CPCZ Central Committee department head; by Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army; by members of the collegium of the CSSR minister of national defense; and by other functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, attached to the CSSR's Ministry of National Defense were also present.

In the main paper, the CSSR minister of national defense stated that both in the years past and in the present training year, the Army's combat ability and the combat and political preparedness of troops have been enhanced in fulfillment of tasks following from the 16th CPCZ Congress. The ideoeducational work, aimed at further consolidating the moral-political state of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and their cohesion around the CPCZ has improved in quality. The formations are being equipped with modern arms and combat technology. Fruitful cooperation is developing with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. In keeping with the implementation of our party line in the sphere of social policy and with the improvement of the people's living standards, the living conditions of our army members are also improving.

The minister further stated that the current exacerbated and conflict-ridden international political situation, evoked by the escalation of feverish armament and by the war preparations of the reactionary circles of world imperialism, headed by the United States, objectively requires that we raise the demands placed on the comprehensive preparedness and combat readiness of our groups of units, formations, and units.

The statement made by Col Gen Milan Vaclavik and also the statements made in the discussion critically pointed out the reserves and shortcomings that lower the standards of the results achieved, and also the ways to eliminate them.

The all-army gathering affirmed that the commanders, political staff, Communists, and members of the youth union and trade unions in the Czechoslovak People's Army are resolved to welcome the 17th CPCZ Congress in a dignified way, by responsibly fulfilling the tasks and achieving new successes in combat and political preparation, in the interests of further consolidating the defense ability of our country.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION RALLY

LD031622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Participants in the international meeting of representatives of the trade union organizations of the central European neighboring countries and workers of the CKD [expansion not identified] enterprise met today at the peace rally. On this day of trade union peace actions they manifested their readiness to fight for the preservation of world peace.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Presidium and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and the secretary general of the WFTU, Ibrahim Zakaria, participated in the rally.

Vaclav Bezel, chairman of the CSSR Trade Union Council, noted in the main speech that in the class-divided world there still exist forces that did not earn from the fall and defeat of Hitlerite fascism. In the interest of the growing profits of the monoplies, in the attempt to gain increasingly more power, the reaction headed by the United States' is escalating the arms race, plans "Star Wars," and keeps avoiding an opportunity to achieve progress at the disarmament talks.

Vaclav Bezel stressed the role the trade unions, as the largest organization of working people, have been taking and will have to continue to take in the future - the role of a vanguard position among fighters for peace.

The peace meeting was then greeted by the representatives of trade union organizations from Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, the PPR, Austria, and the deputy of the British miners trade union who was a guest of the international rally.

At the conclusion, the participants in the meeting adopted a resolution in which they expressed their support for the peaceful policy of the USSR and other socialist states.

PITRA VIEWS QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

AU031210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Improving the Quality of Managerial and Organizational Work"]

[Text] Olomouc (CTK) -- The traditional harvest festival at Namest na Hane was held 31 August and 1 September. The inauguration of the agricultural show there on Saturday and the subsequent rally of the working people of Olomouc District were attended by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In his speech, Frantisek Pitra paid tribute to the part played by the working people of Olomouc District in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in agriculture. "Everything suggests," he stressed, "that in the seventh quinquennium, Czechoslovak agriculture will achieve significant progress in the main strategic directions. These results deserve to be commended; but they must on no account make us self-satisfied. Life demonstrates that so far in most cases we have been mobilizing reserves that were easy to tap. We have far from achieved the desirable turnabout in making use of the decisive factors of intensification."

He stated that fulfillment of the challenging agricultural tasks depend on improving, above all, managerial and organizing work. This is also the aim of the measures that were taken last week by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to develop the "System of Planned Management in the Agriculture-Food Industry Complex in the Eighth 5-Year Plan." These measures, which will take effect at the beginning of next year, will give -- in keeping with the resolutions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and the 10th Statewide Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives -- a further significant boost to the independence of agricultural enterprises in making decisions about the optimal structures of production. Direct ties between producers and consumers will be further deepened and the role of economic contracts will be increased. However, the adjustment of some economic instruments will also step up pressure for efficient use of inputs and on the quality and stability of agricultural production.

We expect, he went on to say, that the adopted measures will be used to deepen the process of intensification, to promote cost-efficient agricultural and food production even more, to raise the level of internal enterprise management, and to reinforce the principle of remuneration according to merit.

At the agricultural show, experts and the broad public admired, above all, a glider that is experimentally used by members of the Cervenka united agricultural cooperative in administering herbicides and pesticides and a cable crane invented by cooperative farmers in Paseka to store stacks.

DATA ON PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF MACHINE TOOLS

LD301330 Prague CTK in English 1036 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 30 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia ranks third in the world, after West Germany and Switzerland, in the production of machine tools and forming machines per 1000 inhabitants. It is also a leading exporter of these machines, which go to 70 countries of all continents. These exports have doubled in the last ten years. Two-thirds of Czechoslovak exports of machine tools and forming machines are to socialist countries, of which one half goes to the Soviet Union. In 1986-1990, Czechoslovak exports of these machines to the Soviet Union will rise by 40 percent. Major buyers of the Czechoslovak products are also the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, which receive numerically controlled machines, grinding and milling machines, machining centres and other equipment. Czechoslovak exports to Western Europe and overseas include numerically controlled lathes, knee-type and table milling machines, horizontal and jig boring machines, single-column turning and boring mills and machining centres. Greatest interest in Czechoslovak machine tools and forming machines is mainly in the FRG, Italy, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Britain, Austria, Canada, Mexico, Spain, Norway, Syria and other countries.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- The largest trade contract for the supply of Czechoslovak everyday consumer goods exports was signed in Plzen today at the Pragoexpo-85 commercial exhibition of Czechoslovak goods for export, by representatives of the Pragoexport and Soviet Raznoeksport foreign trade organizations. Under the contract we will supply leather goods to the value of R38 millions to the USSR next year. The agreement, which is traditionally the largest in the annual trade turnover of the Pragoexport organization, comprises a full range of goods ranging from key holders and purses through to much sought after sports bags, handbags and suitcases. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Aug 85 LD]

HARVEST RESULTS -- A total of 76 percent of cereal acreage had been harvested in the CSSR toward the end of last week. About 8 percent of the acreage in Slovakia, and roughly 27 percent in the Czech lands, remain to be harvested. By 26 August wheat had been harvested in both republics from 85.6 percent of the acreage sown; and more than 80 percent of the planned amounts of grain have been procured, leaving less than 10 percent in Slovakia and about 25 percent in the Czech lands still to be procured. Only slightly more than 10 percent of the acreage of leguminous crops remain to be harvested in the Czech lands. A total of slightly more than 30 percent of flax remains to be harvested. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

CZECH BARLEY, RAPE HARVEST RESULTS -- About 173,000 metric tons of malt barley have been procured in the Czech lands thus far. Of that quantity, "only" 5,900 metric tons have been rated as first class quality and 19,500 metric tons as second class quality. The harvest of winter rape has been concluded. A total of 226,649 metric tons of rape -- or about 3 percent more than the plan envisages -- were procured by the beginning of the week. The procurement continues and it is expected that more than 230,000 metric tons will be procured. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

HONECKER WALKABOUT AT LEIPZIG FAIR REPORTED

Visits Foreign Exhibits

LD020420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- At the start of the 1985 Leipzig autumn fair, which under the motto "For Open-Door Trade and Technological Progress" unites some 6,000 exhibitors from all parts of the world, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership went on their traditional walkabout.

The numerous exhibitors from home and abroad were visited by Erich Honecker and the members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz; as well as other members of the SED Central Committee, including Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk District Organization of the SED, and members of the Council of Ministers.

Outside Hall 6, the exhibition of the GDR chemical plant construction, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle welcomed Erich Honecker and the other leading personages. In a short address he referred to the fair, being held at the juncture of two 5-year national economic plan periods, as of special importance for the further development of international trade and economic relations and the further strengthening of the GDR in the community of socialist countries.

He underlined the great creative work done by combines and enterprises in honor of the 11th SED Congress as exemplified by the range of high quality capital and consumer goods, scientific-technological findings, modern technologies, and top achievements.

The GDR favors the comprehensive development of economic relations with all states interested in mutually beneficial economic cooperation on an equal footing, the GDR foreign trade minister emphasized. This strengthenes political and economic confidence and serves the most important task of the present day, the safeguarding and consolidation of peace.

At the stand of the Chemienlagenbau-Kombinat (chemical plant construction combine) Leipzig-Grimma, Director General Gert Wohllebe explained top exhibits. With the help of microcomputer systems this Leipzig combine will be saving over 100,000 working hours this year. At the information stand of the National Institute for Export Promotion (INFE), which was present at Leipzig for the first time last year, Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed by Professor Dr Sergio Perez-Espejo, charge d'affaires ad interim of Spain in the GDR. "The young Spanish democracy -- and in particular the present Spanish Government -- has repeatedly affirmed its willingness to cultivate good political, economic, and scientific-cultural relations with every country which, regardless of its social order, endeavors to observe the rules of international cooperation and to contribute actively to the safeguarding of peace," Professor Perez-Espejo said. "Among these countries the GDR takes a prominent position. Hence it is not surprising that our relations -- let us recall for instance the industrial cooperation between our two countries -- are developing for mutual benefit and, in general, satisfactorily."

In this reply, Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's agreement with the sentiments expressed by the Spanish diplomat and referred to the numerous opportunities that exist to develop trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The members of the party and state leadership were interested in the efficient chemical plant shown at the stand of the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Chemokomplex. Erich Honecker was welcomed by Dr Bela Szalai, the Hungarian ambassador to the GDR, and commercial counsellor Ferenc Koedmoen. The ambassador pointed out that Hungary is represented at this year's autumn fair with nearly 40 special exhibits.

Erich Honecker praised the excellent relations between Hungary and the GDR, not only in the political but also the economic and scientific-technological areas. He called Hungary one of the GDR's most important trading partners.

A talk between Erich Honecker and Alan Thompson, the U.S. charge d'affaires in the GDR, took place at the stand of Dow Chemical Company of Midland. The diplomat expressed his hope for further progress in the already existing links, especially in the trade area. Erich Honecker recalled his meeting with the then U.S. Ambassador Rozanne L. Ridgway in July, when the expansion of bilateral relations was also discussed.

Concerns and firms from the United States are participating in the Leipzig autumn fair in the areas of chemistry and medical technology, as well as household chemicals, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and food and luxury food items.

In the "Japanese quarter" of the fair, Erich Honecker was cordially welcomed on behalf of all the 23 enterprises represented at the fair by this country's Ambassador Yuzuru Murakami. Relations between Japan and the GDR have witnessed great progress this year through the visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, the ambassador said. He was of the opinion "that the close contacts between Japan and the GDR in all areas will surely help to improve East-West relations and ban the danger of a war."

Erich Honecker, in his reply, concurred fully with the ambassador's conviction that relations between the two countries will continue to develop extremely constructively. This also would surely have a great effect on amelioration of the international climate. The fact is, either we survive together or we perish together. But we are of the opinion that we shall survive while our people work actively for the safeguarding of peace and thus develop political dialogue and our trade relations.

At the stand of the Romanian foreign trade enterprise Chimimport-Export and Danubiana, a large photograph recalled the friendship visit by a Romanian party and state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, to the GDR in May of this year. Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conveyed to Erich Honecker the most cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, which were reciprocated equally cordially.

The Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Specialization and Cooperation Up to the Year 2000 Between the GDR and Romania, signed by the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties in May, has launched a new stage in economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and will be fulfilled item-by-item, the minister stressed.

This is testified to not least by the fact that for 1985 alone a growth in trade volume of over 10 percent, compared with the previous year, was planned. Erich Honecker noted with satisfaction that the policy of Romania and the GDR is carried by the determined will to develop economic relations between the two countries for the benefit and prosperity of the peoples.

At the Bulgarian exhibition stand, Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed, in accordance with an old tradition, with bread and salt and 41 carnations, symbolizing the impending 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The welcome at the Chimimport foreign trade organization stand,

long-standing exhibitor of the Bulgarian chemical industry in Leipzig, was extended by Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov and commercial counsellor Konstantin Filen. Vulcho Naydenov conveyed the fraternal greetings of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, which greetings were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

The two sides concurred in noting that the accord for further deepening cooperation and economic-technological cooperation in industry and agriculture to the year 1990 and beyond, signed by Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov 2 years ago, has already had a beneficial effect on the two countries' economies.

Friendly and comradely greetings of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker, were conveyed by Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Together with Ambassador Pavel Sadovsky, he welcomed the GDR representatives to the stand of the Chemapol foreign trade enterprise.

He recalled that on the eve of the opening of the fair in Leipzig, the protocol on the results of coordination of the national economic plans of the GDR and CSSR for the period 1986 to 1990 were signed. The agreements made would contribute to the further dynamic development of trade as well as increased efficiency in the GDR and CSSR national economies. We agree with all this, Erich Honecker replied. He emphasized that the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries had attained a high qualitative level.

The CSSR is represented with 26 foreign trade organizations at the fair. The socialist neighboring country, whose second largest trading partner is the GDR, demonstrates with numerous exhibits the benefits of specialization and cooperation with the GDR.

At the stand of the FRG concern Hoechst AG Frankfurt/Main, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by professor Dr Wolfgang Hilger, chairman of the firm's executive board. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, and Walther Leisler Kiep, member of the CDU Presidium, were present.

At the Yugoslav stand in Hall 1, workers of the Leuna Works and Schwedt petrochemical combine welcomed the members of the party and state leadership.

Ambassador Ljubomir Majeric, Borivoje Todorovic, director of the Yugoslav trade and industry bureau in the GDR, and Lenka Zugic, the Yugoslav fair director, bade the guests a cordial welcome. "Our relations with the GDR are very good and friendly. They are developing steadily and dynamically," the ambassador underlined. Yugoslavia is very much looking forward to Erich Honecker's forthcoming visit, to which great importance is being attached. In Leipzig nearly 200 firms that seek to buy and sell are represented.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the reception. He is looking forward to his visit to Yugoslavia, which will no doubt help develop political and economic relations. The great number of firms represented at the Leipzig autumn fair is one proof of the good long-term economic contacts between the two countries, Erich Honecker said.

At the stand of Ciech, which represents Poland's chemical industry in foreign markets, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Ambassador Maciej Wirowski and Tadeusz Grabski, commercial counsellor and plenipotentiary minister. Maciej Wirowski conveyed fraternal greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, which were cordially reciprocated by

Erich Honecker. Ambassador Wirowski said mutual trade for 1985 will exceed for the first time an annual volume of 2 billion rubles. Of this, 60 percent was realized by the end of August.

The present state of economic relations between the two countries, Erich Honecker said, is an expression of the rising graph in economic and scientific-technological cooperation. He was convinced that the autumn fair will help to continue this on a broad basis. Referring to the recently concluded holiday exchanges of children and youngsters from the GDR and Poland, the two sides expressed their pleasure about the success of this year's campaign, which was of extraordinary importance for consolidation of the two countries' friendship and cooperation.

At the official information stand of the British Trade Ministry, Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed by Ambassador Timothy John Evarard and Minister of Agriculture Michael Jopling. Minister Jopling said his country's participation in the Leipzig fair has grown considerably this autumn. British industry has done its best to meet the signals of the willingness for expanding trade received during talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Goeffrey Howe in the GDR in April of this year. This increased interest was shown, for example, by the first-time presence of the Association of British Textile Machinery Manufacturers at the fair. The GDR is very interested in concluding business deals in the textile machinery construction area, Erich Honecker replied.

In agriculture, especially agricultural chemicals, there exist favorable conditions for the development of trade, Minister Jopling said. Erich Honecker agreed with this. He pointed out that yields in GDR agriculture will be at least as high as in 1984. This is very good news. With reference to this, Minister Jopling said that Great Britain, through improved trade with the GDR, can help to bring about still higher yields.

At the stand of the federal Chamber of Commerce of Vienna federal Minister of Transport and Nationalized Industries Ferinand Lacina, Ambassador Dr Hellmuth Strasser, and Dr Heribert Apfalter, general-director of Voest-Alpine AG, welcomed Erich Honecker and his entourage.

Minister Lacina underlined that for a great number of Austrian firms, relations with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines have become an important factor and that cooperation is excellent. He conveyed to Erich Honecker cordial greetings from Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, and from Rudolf Sallinger, president of the federal Chamber of Commerce, which greetings were cordially reciprocated.

Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's willingness to continue and deepen cooperation at a high level. The excellent political relations between the two countries offer a good basis for this. Austria and the GDR have shown how cooperation between states with different social orders can be developed. Erich Honecker mentioned that cooperation is developing in many areas and is especially supported by the inclusion of small- and medium-sized Austrian firms. Cooperation is always better than confrontation, he emphasized, and if this leads to good business deals, this is better still.

The increased exchange of visits at the government level over the past 18 months was assessed by Francesco Mazzola, under secretary of state at the Italian Foreign Trade Ministry, as an expression of the very good relations between Italy and the GDR. Mazzola gave this assessment when he welcomed the participants in the walkabout at the Foreign Trade Institute ICE stand. Present was Ambassador Carlo Albertario. Meetings such as took place during Erich Honecker's visit to Rome in April of this year have launched intensive activity in working out concrete programs for the development of trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries. On behalf of his government, the under secretary of state conveyed best wishes for the prosperity of the GDR people and Erich Honecker personally.

Erich Honecker replied that lively and fruitful relations between the GDR and Italy do indeed exist. He recalled with pleasure his meetings with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and other personages and his stay in Italy. It is pleasing that the economic contacts are steady and show a rising trend. Efforts on both sides have helped to meet the tasks taken on during these meetings in trade as well as in science and technology.

Denmark has enlarged its exhibition area compared to the 1984 autumn fair by 10 percent. At the reception for Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership at the Danish information stand for export promotion, Ambassador Henrik Holger Haxthausen spoke about trade relations between the two countries. It is pleasant to note the greater number of Danish exhibitors and the greater range of exhibits. Trade relations can expand considerably if both sides increase their efforts, he said. One example is industrial equipment, in which area Danish exports to the GDR are being examined. Textile exports to the GDR are developing particularly well.

Erich Honecker advocated that economic relations between the two countries be developed further for mutual benefit. The GDR is interested in attaining, compared to 1984, a noticeable development of Danish imports and improved cooperation in the scientific-technological area. At the same time, bilateral relations with Danish shipyards in ship repairs should develop further.

For the many enterprises especially interested in cooperation in the energy sector, computer technology, and agriculture, the Government of the Canadian Province of Alberta established for the first time in Leipzig an official information stand. Horst A. Schmid, minister for international trade, welcomed here Erich Honecker with the words: "Herr General Secretary, I am very pleased that since our last meeting in 1982 relations between Canada and the GDR have expanded." As one example of this, he mentioned the planetarium built by Carl Zeiss Jena in Edmonton, which is among the best in the world. A further joint project is construction of the bobsled toboggan run for the 1988 Olympic Games in Calgary, which is being built with GDR know-how.

Erich Honecker replied: We are very happy with the development of relations between the GDR and Canada, especially in the economic and scientific-technological area. The GDR is very interested in the further development of trade.

"Technical Days of the GDR" will be staged in several Canadian cities this October.

Trade with the GDR has been developing very well since last year. A great contribution toward this was made by the meeting between Erich Honecker and Olof Palme in June 1984. This was stated at the information stand of the Swedish Foreign Trade Council by Lars A. Stalberg, deputy under secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry. The Swedish side is also looking forward optimistically to bilateral trade relations this year.

Erich Honecker replied that his meeting with Olof Palme indeed imparted an impetus to trade relations. The GDR will also endeavour to deepen cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, and political areas in the future because both states are trying in friendship to preserve peace. Erich Honecker asked that his cordial greetings be conveyed to Olof Palme.

Numerous examples of the 25 years of close cooperation between the GDR and Cuba are given by the exhibits of the first socialist country on the American continent. Here, Ambassador Ramiro del Rio Perez Teran and the minister of light industry, Roberto Ogando, welcomed the guests. The minister spoke about the state of work on industrial projects in Cuba carried out with GDR help. A brewery, a knitting works, and a combine for processing citrus fruit have already been completed.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure that the builders of a ceramics work, built with GDR support, will commission the third development stage on the "Island of Youth" in April 1986. Cuba is living testimony to the dynamic development of socialism on the American continent.

Erich Honecker most cordially reciprocated the greetings from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, conveyed by Minister Ogando, and wished Cuba every success at the fair.

The Indonesian stand displays products from the spheres of agriculture, handicrafts, and the processing industries. A cordial welcome was given to the guests by Ambassador Kris Nurmathias and fair director Hasan Basri.

The ambassador said that since the formation of the joint GDR-Indonesia commission last year, business relations between the two states have deepened. He also expressed the wish for still closer economic cooperation to mutual advantage. Erich Honecker replied that with its participation in the fair, Indonesia has given further signs of the strengthening of economic relations.

The first firm from the DPRK to be represented by its own stand at the Leipzig fair is the nonferrous metal company for exports and imports "Yusaek." Here the party and government representatives were welcomed by the DPRK charge d'affaires, Song Tschun-gun and Kim Byong-son, vice president of "Yusaek." Both sides expressed their interest in the expansion of economic relations. Erich Honecker wished the DPRK exhibitors much success.

At Zimbabwe's stand, Ambassador Moses Jackson Mvenge passed on cordial greetings to Erich Honecker from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Eleven exhibitors are taking part in that country's display. Among the exhibits are agricultural products, goods from the biggest steelworks in black Africa south of the Sahara, and goods from Zisco Textiles. Erich Honecker was given detailed information about what is available in sanitary engineering and tobacco.

Ambassador Mvenge said Zimbabwe will use the talks held during the Leipzig fair to increase trade between the two countries. Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's interest in further developing relations between the two states. He paid particular tribute to Zimbabwe's attitude in southern Africa and assured the country of support in the struggle against apartheid and racism.

Albania is using the Leipzig autumn fair to further expand trade with the GDR, charge d'affaires ad interim Dhimiter Karanxha told Erich Honecker at the information stand of his country's Chamber of Commerce. Albania is endeavoring to conclude a trade protocol with the GDR for 1986 and to conclude long-term agreements up to 1990.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the level of bilateral relations attained. The GDR desires the expansion of economic cooperation. There are very good opportunities for additions between the two national economies. He stressed interest in cooperation in the scientific-technological area.

The GDR delivers scientific apparatus for geological exploration, for example, to the Balkan country. Around one-quarter of the GDR's imports from Albania are chrome ores for metallurgy.

The Mongolian exhibitors are looking back on one-quarter of a century of participation in the fair this autumn. Ambassador Tesendiyn Namsray received Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR at the country's collective stand. Here, consumer goods such as fur and leather goods, knitwear made of cashmere

and camel hair, carpets and jewelry make clear the increased performance capacity of Mongolian industry, which presently makes up more than 70 percent of the country's exports. [as received]

Tesendiyn Namsray paid tribute to the economic relations between Mongolia and the GDR, which have developed excellently, in his words. Cooperation between the two countries in the framework of socialist economic integration extends to all areas. Erich Honecker asserted the GDR's interest in the further expansion of economic relations and stressed that agreements made for this are being consistently fulfilled. Trade between the two countries is to increase 12 percent in 1985.

The French business world is represented at the fair with 75 groups and enterprises. At the stand of the French Center for Foreign Trade, Ambassador Maurice Deshors pointed out to Erich Honecker the great importance the media and public opinion ascribed to the visit of French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to the GDR. "A new chapter in the history of our bilateral relations was spoken of, and that is not an exaggeration," he said.

The reliability of the GDR as a trading and financial partner, the predictability of French policy, and the open dialogue that has arisen between the two states should contribute to the powerful boosting of economic cooperation and full exploitation of the existing potential. Thus the GDR and France can together prove their loyalty to the Helsinki Final Act as a whole, which is a pointer for relations between countries of different social orders.

Erich Honecker replied that it is indeed the case that the political contact between the two countries is also an incentive for the development of economic relations. Currently, great activities are occurring with the goal of advancing in the economic sphere.

At the information stand of the Finnish fair society, Ambassador Ensio Helaniemi praised the fact that trade with the GDR has risen 13 percent in the first half of the year, compared to the same period in 1984. Further impulses for the expansion of economic relations are expected from the forthcoming visit to the GDR by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. Erich Honecker replied that this visit is being well prepared by the GDR side. He expressed the certainty that relations will continue to be organized for mutual advantage.

The official information stand represents 16 companies. The range of goods being displayed by the exhibitors come from six branches of capital and consumer goods. For instance, "Forestex" is displaying wood-processing machinery. The firm Man-Ko from Lahti, which is offering wood treatment machinery, is present for the first time. Negotiations are being conducted with Finnish suppliers on possible capital projects in the GDR in the cellulose, paper, and glass industries. At the same time, the GDR is intensifying her efforts to be incorporated into Finland's investment plans.

The last visit the GDR party and state leadership paid in Hall 16 was to the official information stand of the Dutch Ministry of Economics. Ambassador Dr Carel Johannes Schneider reaffirmed the wish of the Netherlands to further deepen the already good cooperation. Erich Honecker replied that the GDR is also interested in the expansion of relations.

Dutch participation in the fair is in line with the forthcoming Dutch Technical Days in Berlin in October. This will be the third time that Dutch industry will present itself in selected areas to its partners in the GDR. To date the GDR has twice been a guest at technical days in the Netherlands.

A large number of Belgian exhibitors can already look back on many years of participation in the fair. Welcoming Erich Honecker to the information stand of the Office Belge du Commerce Exterieur (OBCE), Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Andre Mernie said his country will continue to strive to use every opportunity to deepen relations. In the course of the dialogue, at which commercial attache Xavier Schreiber was also present, Erich Honecker replied that the state of cooperation is very good. Despite this, however, the GDR is interested in improving relations between the two states still further.

On the way to the Soviet pavilion, the last stop on the walkabout, Erich Honecker and the other dignitaries were welcomed by thousands of GDR workers with loud cheers for the members of the party and state leadership and for German-Soviet friendship. A cordial welcome was given by the leader of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig fair, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet Minister for Light Industry Vladimir Klyuyev, Soviet Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yakut ASSR, Sergey Markin, and the director of the Soviet exhibition, Andrey Babechkov.

The walkabout through the pavilion, in which 8,000 top products -- three quarters of them innovations -- are exhibited, ended with a friendly meeting, at which Vladimir Klyuyev and Erich Honecker spoke.

Discusses Trade at FRG Exhibit

LD011654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- At the stand of the FRG enterprise Hoechst AG of Frankfurt/Main, which is one of the long-term exhibitors at the Leipzig fair, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and the other leading GDR personalities were received by Dr. Wolfgang Hilger, chairman of the board of the company. Present were other members of the board, including Uwe Jens Thomsen and the chairman of the business management of Uhde GmbH of Dortmund, Professor Dr. Lothar Jaeschke. Taking part in the open talk between Erich Honecker and the leading representatives of the company were Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR, and Walther Leisler-Kiep, member of the CDU Presidium.

Professor Dr. Hilger at the outset warmly welcomed Erich Honecker and the other representatives of the GDR with the words: Four years ago we had the honor of your visit to our stand at the fair, and the economic development with your side since that time has inspired us. We hope that this will also be the case for your visit today. We also see in this your interest that this development continue.

Hoechst AG -- against the background of a really good economic situation -- is satisfied with the state of trade development. We also believe, the chairman of the board added, that the leitmotiv of the Leipzig fair will provide starting points to intensify our cooperation for future years. The Uhde GmbH will, he hoped, again play a role here just as trade as a whole. The flow of goods from the GDR has taken on a very positive and pleasing development for the requirements of the enterprise, particularly in the mechanical engineering sector.

Professor Dr. Hilger finally expressed hope that cooperation with the GDR in the scientific sphere, including environmental topics, will bring advantages for both sides after the good beginnings.

Erich Honecker thanked his hosts for the friendly welcome and interesting comments. He agreed with the chairman of the board of the FRG enterprise that cooperation between Hoechst AG and GDR companies is very constructive. He recalled that in the past, large plants have been jointly erected by Hoechst and GDR enterprises. In addition, the Uhde plant company is currently holding talks with the GDR to introduce further projects.

So far as direct trade between Hoechst and the GDR is concerned, then one can really be satisfied. The GDR is ready to develop trade in the next 5-year plan period. To general approval, Erich Honecker added that a quarter of a billion [presumably value of potential contract] is not bad after all.

The head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, took the opportunity to address Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership with the comment that he is pleased to be able to ascertain in this talk that trade between the two German states has taken on a positive development in the first half of 1985. If one considers that trade already has a very high level, seven percent growth overall is a good achievement. In the political, technical sphere, the FRG is hoping for a similarly continuous development as in trade. Some are even of the view that disturbances, turbulence, and extreme sensitivities lay in the nature of the relationship between the FRG and the GDR.

He, however, is not of the view that this must be so. Dr Braeutigam continued: If we remind ourselves of our obligations, then it should be possible to keep our relations free of such disturbances. A prerequisite for this was that tasks were approached in a realistic and responsible way, to concentrate on what was feasible and not to overtax each other. Both German states should, at the same time as developing their relations, make a contribution to peace and stability in Europe. The policy of the country that he represents is aimed fundamentally and for the long term at dismantling tensions in Europe and beyond, he said. At the core, it is a question here of confidence-building through openness and mutual respect.

"I would like to thank you, Herr Braeutigam for your comment," Erich Honecker said, turning to the head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR. It is indeed true that relations between the GDR and FRG are determined and must in the future also be determined by a realistic approach to resolution of the problems at hand. When one looks back, then one can state today, Erich Honecker said, that relations between the GDR and FRG have actually developed very well.

The single fact that in the first half of this year trade has equalled 8 billion, and that we can reckon on exceeding -- Erich Honecker turned to Walther Leisler -- the 16 billion mark this year, bears witness to the fact that in the field of cooperation there has indeed been some movement.

As far as the turbulences that Dr Braeutigam touched upon are concerned, Erich Honecker added, it is industry that has the potential to come to grips with them. We as politicians also proceed from the view that it is self-evident that life presents along various questions, Erich Honecker stated. But if we proceed from the view, on the basis of our last talk also, that both states regard each other for what they are, and that a very strong influence on the atmosphere in Europe really is exercised by the development of our relations, then we can surely say that quite a lot has been done and will be done to normalize relations between the GDR and FRG in the future. In this field certain things are already moving, and I would like to say on behalf of the party and state leadership of the GDR, Erich Honecker added, that we actually look to the future with optimism.

The sky can sometimes be somewhat shrouded by fog or clouds, but we consider it a good sign that currently there are talks in progress between the USSR and the United States. We hope these talks will lead to results, Erich Honecker affirmed, for this will also help us approach each other in various matters. On the other hand, it is self-evident that if the course of confrontation between the two superpowers is continued, this will also have a negative effect on relations between the states in Europe itself.

In our opinion, Erich Honecker mentioned, it is pleasing that currently the will is growing, despite everything, to achieve normal relations in the world, to resolve all the existing questions through negotiations. That is the decisive problem.

In the last few days Erich Honecker has read with interest the interview with Herr Otto Wolff van Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Trade and Industry, and is in complete agreement with his comments. We must get down to work, more vigorously than before. Trade between the two German states is of value for both sides, not just for one. To develop it, at the same time helps to solve other matters in a better way. Erich Honecker again affirmed: We look to the future with optimism.

STOPH MEETS SOVIET FORCES HEADS LUSHEV, MOISEYEV

LD032108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, on Tuesday received the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Petr Lushev, and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

In the course of the meeting in the Council of Ministers building, Willi Stoph congratulated the two Soviet military men on their appointment to their new offices. He wished them every success in their responsible service in the Soviet Army, which aims to secure peace and protect the gains of socialism, and which contributes at the same time to increasing the defense capacity of the states and armies allied together in the Warsaw Pact.

The two sides exchanged views on topical questions pertaining to the current military-political situation and to further strengthening and deepening the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

Army General Lushev and Lieutenant General Moiseyev expressed their thanks for the congratulations and gave an assurance that in view of the continuing danger of war emanating from U.S. imperialism with the support of its NATO allies, the comradeship-in-arms with the GDR's National People's Army will be further strengthened and the class mission of protecting peace and socialism will at all times be reliably fulfilled.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

AU021849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1985 -- Over August 31-September 2 talks were conducted in Berlin between Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic.

The stage was analysed of the fulfillment of the tasks set during the summit of May 1985 for the development of trade, of cooperation in and specialization of production between the two countries. The course of bilateral commercial exchanges was assessed as positive and emphasis was placed on the fact that in 1985 their volume would go up ten per cent on the previous year. Palpable measures were agreed upon to step up the conclusion of agreements and contracts for 1986 and for the period spanning 1986-1990.

Vasile Pungan was received by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman for the GDR of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration. On the occasion, the need was highlighted for the two sides to intensify contacts between relevant ministries and enterprises in Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEW ON NONALIGNED, OTHER ISSUES

LD301506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0544 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- In its latest issue NIN carries an interview with the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Raif Dizdarevic, appraising the Nonaligned Movement on the eve of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda, relations between the great powers, hotbeds of crisis in the world, the widening gap between North and South, our country's foreign policy, and other topical issues. Because of the topical nature of these themes we carry this interview in full.

The first question concerned the nonaligned ministerial conference in the capital of Angola.

There is no need to repeat what has already been said many times about the international situation. There is no fundamental improvement in this situation. We all live in what is probably one of the most dramatic and perhaps also most dangerous periods in the history of mankind, in an age of the greatest achievements, some of which serve mankind and some of which threaten it. Those that serve mankind have not been distributed equitably and do not serve all the people of the world. I would even say that not only are the hotbeds of crisis not quietening, but it seems to me the danger is growing worse, especially in a number of cases.

Nevertheless, I think that one should also note certain positive changes in international developments. It goes without saying that this applies to everything that the Nonaligned Movement as a whole and the nonaligned countries individually stand for and are doing. The fact that the superpowers have opted for dialogue and negotiations is having a positive effect on the international atmosphere as a whole. Naturally, this calls for the involvement of all the other factors as well if the positive atmosphere is to be enhanced.

I think that one should also positively assess the accord on the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. This will be a step further in the positive direction. [TANJUG take two not received]

Besides that, I always have a feeling that we are a little bit burdened by one -- how shall I say it? -- idealization of the Nonaligned Movement, that we wish this movement to be an almost ideal, politically monolithic whole and we complain that there are differences in opinions -- sometimes also conflicts of opinions. At the same time, we forget that these same conflicts and differences also exist among those who are firmly connected, those among whom there is an aspiration towards homogenization or some kind of monolithism.

Are you thinking of the blocs?

Yes, I am thinking of the blocs. When one talks of unity, there are still some disagreements, perhaps even illusions. It is not a rare view or a complaint that the movement is not united or uniformly engaged on many concrete questions of international relations -- I should say, even on some details. This inclines towards a unity that is realistically not possible, which I have just been talking about.

I think that from the history of the movement, from the sorts of aspirations and changes that led to the birth of the movement -- there also originates the answer to the question of where the unity is necessary and where it is possible: the unity, certainly,

in all basic questions of peace, security, international detente, halting the arms race and halting -- eliminating -- everything that threatens the survival of the world and is the means for the policy of inequality and threat.

To what extent do different views and divisions between radicals, countries faithful to original principles, speaking in favor of "natural alliances," today still exist in the movement? This perhaps became most obvious in Havana, less in New Delhi.

With certainty we can say that the meeting in New Delhi meant the consolidation of the movement on its original principles and aims. The movement's resistance to attempts to move it away from the basic current of its activity, whether to one or the other side, grew stronger. What happened in New Delhi is still going on. It is certain that today there are fewer divisions in the movement, the sort of divisions that used to come up at certain moments before New Delhi. With reference to the activity of the movement, and whether the movement is now more active than before, whether there has been any stagnation, perhaps the best answer would be to start from a question President Tito asked in Havana: What would the world look like without the Nonaligned Movement?

This question is still valid today: What would the development of the world and the development of international relations look like today, in this situation, without the movement -- apart from everything that can be said critically about the movement?

Two interesting phenomena exist in the recent period. In all the talks that are held between nonaligned countries there is an expressed aspiration, a demand for a greater activity by the movement. This comes out as a need on the part of these nonaligned countries for a unified and more active movement to lend greater support for solving their own difficulties, which they encounter in their development, and countering pressures to which they are exposed, particularly when it comes to economic development and external economic factors. It looks as if this year, particularly in this period of deepening crisis of international economic relations, which has mostly affected developing countries, we have once again seen that in uniting the forces of nonaligned countries we need support for the things that each must do individually for their own development and their own international position.

On the other hand, it is very interesting that individual countries outside the movement -- certain groups of countries in the international community -- demand greater involvement and activity by the movement.

The Host of the Summit

Have there been any new ideas with respect to improving the movement's effectiveness? If nothing else, today there are four times more nonaligned countries than at the founding conference.

The world has been changing since Belgrade up to today. There were only 25 of us in Belgrade. In Luanda there will be 100 of us. It is certain that in these changed conditions we cannot act in the same way we did 25, 15, or even 10 years ago.

There is a feeling in the movement of the need to find solutions to ensure that the movement functions in such a way as to be actively engaged in every moment, in all questions, that are of essential significance for the development of relations in the world and the position of nonaligned countries in that same world, and the sort of coordination that helps this activity is organized between summits.

We must find solutions that will not mean any kind of institutionalization, which would constrain the movement and have a negative influence on the principles and practice on which the movement is based. The nonaligned are struggling for the democratization of international relations. Therefore, democratic principles are immanent in the movement. All the solutions that we are looking for must be based on that principle. There is enough international bureaucracy in the world, and we in the movement do not have to create our own. Then how do you concretely envisage a possibility of greater effectiveness and more active practice?

I think that we should find a body to coordinate activities between summits, receive initiatives, suggest reactions to nonaligned countries, and so forth.

You know that this is what the Coordination Bureau was for. However, we should see what sort of evolution the coordination bureau has been through. From a body that was precisely as I have described it, today the Coordination Bureau has grown into a plenary meeting of all nonaligned countries. It mostly meets in New York and mostly coordinates the activities of nonaligned countries in the United Nations. According to some views the Coordination Bureau has become subject to the practice of the UN organs: It looks a bit like some UN committee, rather than a coordination bureau of a political movement.

There are quite a few opinions -- and we share these opinions -- that it would be a good idea in Luanda to form an ad hoc group of nonaligned countries, a group that will collect all views, ideas, and experiences up to the summit and analyze the development of the movement's functioning from its founding up to the present and attempt to offer something to the summit -- some kind of a solution along the lines of a stable future and active and united activity of the nonaligned.

It would not be a good idea to come forward now with specific concrete recipes. We should hear everyone's views on that question, think together, and find solutions that will bring us as close as possible to what we all need.

Is the movement sufficiently active in the world? How can its activity be assessed as a whole?

We often speak of this, should I say, in a one-sided way: judging only on the basis of activities that the movement carries out as a whole. Two elements, essential for the influence of the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement, are being forgotten. First, one forgets the great value and significance of the fact that nonaligned countries individually, each in their own foreign policy and their own international activity, are guided by the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment, in this way they make a continuous contribution to this policy's presence and influence in international relations. Therefore, it is incorrect to assess the movement's activity solely on the basis of joint actions of all countries, as well as it is incorrect to believe that the movement can perform its role without a joint involvement of all nonaligned countries in all essential questions of world development.

Second, one often does not observe to what extent the joint involvement of nonaligned countries is developed in this enormous branching system of international organizations, within and outside the United Nations. These two facts should always be borne in mind when we assess the presence of the nonalignment policy in international life and the involvement of the movement.

It is still not known who will host the next meeting. This decision should be made in Luanda within the next week.

However, the question of who will host the next meeting is not just a formal one -- it also has a far-reaching political significance.

This certainly is not some type of a formal question. The question of the future summit's venue is the question of who will preside over the movement for the next 3 years. In many ways, it is the question of great significance for the fate of the movement's fate in the forthcoming years. Therefore, the approach of the great majority is based exclusively on what the movement needs in the forthcoming years. This is one characteristic.

Second, the great majority believes that we need a summit of the unity and action of the movement, based on its essential principles and strengthening its resistance to every attempt to shift the movement from its historic course. This means that such a summit can only take place if we are unanimous on the question regarding the next meeting's venue. Therefore, we must find a solution through consensus, since any divisions on that question will weaken the movement and will not lead us to the summit we need. You have seen that Iraq, who the majority favored, said that they are not in a position to host the meeting and said it in a way that fully expressed their sense of responsibility to the movement. India, as the movement's chairman -- we have just held consultations with Indian friends -- is now completing collecting everyone's views and will inform the conference in Luanda on its findings. Naturally, it will be possible to implement only one part of this task in Luanda.

Since names of towns have been mentioned in public, can you reveal who the main candidates are?

I would mention that very reluctantly. I can only say who the official candidates were: Iraq, which withdrew its candidature; Syria, which yielded its candidature; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which does not insist on its candidature; and an official candidate is the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Naturally, more countries are being mentioned. The decision must be left to the consultations between the nonaligned, and I would not like to say anything that could prejudice it.

Strategy or Tactics

How do you view the relations between the two superpowers in the light of the announced summit, and in what ways does the modestly-announced detente affect wider tendencies in the world?

I have already said something on that: I can only repeat it. It is a positive fact that the two superpowers, following a period of confrontation that reached a point where nobody was certain things could be kept under control, oriented themselves toward a dialogue and negotiations. Because dialogue and negotiations are the only way to seek and find solutions for the problems of the contemporary world and, of course, for all that which primarily arises and exists as the problem of relations between the two superpowers.

The space for negotiations, consultations, agreements in both their own and the world's interest is wide, and I think it perfectly normal that it was received with a great relief and great hopes. I also think that it is normal to warn against illusions since the problems are big and the lack of confidence deep -- but at the same time, I should say, the world has an even greater interest to secure detente and open spaces for cooperation.

Of course, it is difficult to forecast what will happen in Geneva, but do you see the superpowers' readiness to start talks now after all as a tactical move or a belief that it is a necessary long-term orientation?

I believe this is a strategic, rather than tactical orientation. I believe this is a necessity and urgency for both them and the world. I believe this to be something that had to happen, regardless of many subjective affinities and wishes, because, after all, there is a limit up to which it was possible to go and there is nobody so powerful in this world that they could ignore aspirations to agreements and detente.

How, then, can one explain that on the eve of this dialogue old and new disagreements are cropping up -- that all those matters that cannot contribute to the success of the summit are being stressed?

It is a question of two things: First, we should be precise -- starting a dialogue and negotiations does not mean abandoning confrontation. The two exist alongside each other. It is fortunate that the latter is also taking place and that the former did not remain the only thing.

Second, the competition is also an element of building positions for a dialogue and negotiations. Third, there exist real and influential forces that oppose the process of dialogue and negotiations, forces which see the survival of their own influence in an atmosphere that is not detente, agreement, and consultations -- an atmosphere that would not be seriously altered in international atmosphere and international relations.

I think that the nonaligned are owed an answer to a very important question -- the question of the New Economic Order. This question was raised in its fullest form at the summit meeting in Algiers, after which the struggle for the New Economic Order gained a real momentum. However, it looks as if all these jointly coordinated actions have weakened in the recent period, as if the developing countries have run out of steam. Can you tell us if anything new is expected in this connection?

If, on the one hand, the resumption of the dialogue and the talks between the superpowers does revive the hope for an improved international climate, one cannot, on the other hand, perceive any serious changes providing a way out of the crisis in international economic relations.

In recent years we have had to face pronounced and, if I may be frank, at times very aggressive efforts to preserve the domination of the interests of certainly most highly developed countries in international economic relations. We are faced by resistance offered to any changes in economic relations in the world from positions whose aim is to maintain the acquired privileged and dominant position.

As you know, use has been made of economic, technological, and financial superiority, and even of certain international institutions dominated by the most highly developed states, to impose their own interests in international economic relations on the underdeveloped part of the world. Things have gone so far that some insist that the way out lies for nonaligned countries in a specific socioeconomic system, and this is not only suggested to them but efforts are also made to impose it on them. We know how all the attempts to export systems ended -- there have been more than a few of them since the war.

This has led to the situation that you mentioned. The North-South dialogue has been interrupted, efforts made by international organizations for international cooperation have been blocked, and efforts to resolve problems through dialogue have been blocked. The gap between the developed and underdeveloped is not being bridged. The ratio between the developed and underdeveloped is, say, 11 to 1, that is, the developed countries are 11 times more developed than the underdeveloped ones. That is the average figure.

I shall not speak about other matters. Let me take just one example, that of debts, because all the problems of international political and economic relations and all the inequalities and everything that represents exploitation of one country by another are reflected today in a very concentrated manner in this same question. The developing countries' debts amount to about $960 billion. During the past 7 years developing countries have had to pay back $630 billion, out of which $360 billion was interest. You can imagine how big a share of national incomes has been taken away in the form of interest, and this was done in a way that completely neglected or halted the development of these countries.

The view is becoming increasingly widespread in the Nonaligned Movement that, as a movement, we must devote ourselves more fully to these vital questions of international economic relations, because if the movement fails to do so -- the way it started doing it in Algiers -- it may happen to be left behind on the sidelines of the basic processes of world development, of what exerts vital influence on the state of relations in the world. I am deeply convinced that today the sphere of international economic relations is increasingly becoming the main area of the battle for progress in international relations and in a broader sense in the development of the world.

Need To Preserve Prestige

It seems to us that at the end of the interview we should not omit two domestic issues. Our country has always been known for its extensive international activity. One has the impression that this activity has been exceptionally extensive during this year's spring and summer periods. How should this be explained?

I think that there are several reasons for such highly-intensified activity by our country. First, I think that this was called for by the international situation. Then, I think that a large number of our partners expressed interest in and a need for contacts aimed at promoting our mutual relations and exchanging views on topical world development problems and, especially between nonaligned countries, on questions of the movement's activity and preparations for individual actions by the nonaligned, which had in the meantime [word indistinct] or were being planned. By this I mean the Coordination Bureau, I mean Luanda -- the entire effort aimed at finding ways to greater activity and effectiveness on the part of the movement.

Then there was also our country's great need to preserve -- through international involvement -- its international position and prestige, to strengthen its international security, and to create the most favorable external conditions for overcoming very serious internal difficulties.

Our internal development and our foreign policy are completely interrelated.

We have always said that our foreign political position and prestige are most closely linked with internal conditions and our stable internal solution is the source of our great prestige in the world. Now we are experiencing difficulties. How is this reflected in our foreign political activity, position, and prestige?

If I were to give a brief answer to the question, about Yugoslavia's international position today, I would say that I think that it is very strong -- that our role and prestige are very significant, and Yugoslavia is sought after and respected as a partner in international relations by all the factors in international relations. However, I do not think that this assessment would be complete unless we said that our position is both more complex than yesterday and powerfully influenced by our internal difficulties.

I must note that both those who mean us well and those who do not are keenly interested in the problems and difficulties that confront us in our internal development, and are noting the way we are tackling these difficulties and the extent to which we are overcoming them.

Since the armed revolution, the foundations of our international position have been built and cemented on the basis of what we have been able to do to strengthen our independence and our stable socialist self-managing democratic development, on the basis of which we have contributed to the world's progress.

This is illustrated by great examples, such as the revolution, self-management, federation, intranational relations. This in turn gave rise to international activity, which turned the SFRY into, I would say, a foreign political power, not because it was a big country or a particularly important one, but because it was capable of making a contribution to progress in the world on the basis of what we were doing here, from which grew everything that we took into the world.

Can we still do this today?

I do not think that anything one ever gets is forever. Our position, our prestige, and these possibilities that we enjoy have likewise not been granted us forever. In this world, which the SFRY needs and which needs the SFRY, we must constantly and very actively strive if we are to preserve and strengthen our international position; our prestige; our presence in the world; the objective view of us in the world; and, above all, the creation of the most favorable international conditions for settling our internal problems and opening the prospects and genuine possibilities for our further prosperous internal development.

We have to understand the complexity of our position. In particular, I mean that we must understand that one cannot live on past laurals, on prestige gained in the past, because prestige must be renewed or it wears out. Consequently, I think that our country needs highly-intensified international activity in order to create the kind of external conditions in which we will be able to tackle all the problems of our internal development more peacefully and less painfully. It goes without saying that we cannot do outside what we must achieve at home, but by becoming involved abroad we can create more favorable conditions enabling us to do more easily at home all that we can do, which no one else can do for us....

ECOPOOL BEGINS WITH ASSESSMENT OF SFRY ECONOMY

Startup Announcement

LD011406 [Editorial Report] Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian at 1053 GMT on 1 September transmits the following announcement under the headline "TANJUG Editor Predrag Stamenkovic Announcement":

"Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG) -- At 1200 hours today ECOPOOL, a system for the exchange of economic and business information between nonaligned countries, started transmitting items. It is expected to contribute to a better acquaintance with economies of nonaligned countries and comprehensive promotion of cooperation between them.

"From the very first day in the work of ECOPOOL will participate dozens of news agencies, including TANJUG, and it is expected that all the 93 agencies, members of the nonaligned news agencies' pool, will take part in this important system of the exchange of economic information."

Economic Statistics

LD011210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 1 Sep 85

[ECOPOOL item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 1. (TANJUG) -- Results of Yugoslav economic activities in the first half of 1985 are characterized by moderate progress, a little below the plan, but better than expected.

In the first six months the economy achieved an overall income of 15,357.8 billion dinars (270 dinars to the dollar), or 73.6 percent more than in the same period in 1984. However, the parallel inflation growth swallowed the above increase so that the rate of growth of the overall income was higher by only 0.1 percent than the increase of spent funds.

The physical volume of the industrial production rose 2.9 percent. This is 1.1 percent less than the planned rate of growth.

Overall exports rose by 4 percent, less than estimated, while imports were increased by 10 percent. Exports were considerably increased in July and August and this gives cause for optimism.

The Yugoslav social accounting service assessments are that the activities of the Yugoslav economy, as a whole, were more economic than in the same period last year and that funds for accumulation and reserves were increased. However, the above reflected negatively on real personal incomes which dropped by some 2.6 percent. Clear personal income per worker totalled 32,573 dinars and was by 64 percent higher in relation to the six-month period in 1984, but the increase was swallowed by the inflation.

TEACHER SENTENCED AS 'ALBANIAN NATIONALIST'

LD031434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Urosevac, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- The criminal bench of the Municipal Court in Urosevac has sentenced Albanian nationalist Agim Ramadani (aged 38) from the village of Gornje Nerodimlje, a teacher in the Josip Broz Tito secondary education center in Urosevac, to 3.5 years imprisonment. It was proved during his 2-day trial that Agim Ramadani had committed two criminal offences, that of disseminating enemy propaganda from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and that of provoking national, religious, and racial intolerance.

When his appartment was searched on 18 June five tapes were found with recordings of hostile songs in which the self-management system of the SFRY was grossly insulted and attacked while the system in Albania, the person of Enver Hoxha, and the Albanian party of labor were extolled. In his defense Ramadani stressed that he did not know it was forbidden to listen and record tapes with such contents! As far as the coat of arms with enemy messages is concerned, he said that he had been given it as a present from his grandmother in Albania.

For both criminal offences the municipal court sentenced him to 3.5 years imprisonment. In fact, he had previous convictions. On 4 January 1969 he was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for attacking and wounding Bogdan Doder with a screwdriver. In addition to the 3.5 years' imprisonment, Agim Ramadani was given a protective measure: a ban on being engaged in educational work for a period of 3 years after he has served his prison sentence.